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Woerner Interviewed on Changes in NATO

LD0709184590 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Interview with NATO General Secretary Woerner by editor Jindrich Malota, following joint news conference with Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Jiri Dienstbier in Prague; date not given—Woerner's remarks recorded in German with superimposed Czech translation]

[Malotaz] Yes, Manfred Woerner said during his opening address at this news conference that he arrived in Prague at a time when NATO has decided upon the principle of changes to its present setup. He had in mind the results of the meeting of NATO summit in London this June. That is why I asked him briefly to characterize these changes.

[Woerner] We are facing three spheres in which we want to carry out changes: first, in the political sphere. We have already started strengthening the political character of our alliance and the talks which I am conducting in your country are clear and good evidence of this.

The second sphere is arms control and disarmament. This is where we want to intensify our activity. Our alliance will take over a certain role in arms control, in managing arms control, in this direction.

The third sphere is the sphere of military strategy. We have established a working group which is concerned with the preparation of principles of this change. I have already received the first report from this group. It will be a difficult task, but I believe firmly that we shall finish it within a few months, that our strategy will have changed in principle so as to correspond to the changed conditions.

[Malota] This was Manfred Woerner answering the first question. In view of the fact that we talked at the press conference about accord during talks dealing with important questions, in particular those concerning the architecture of a future Europe, and that we also said that every party poses issues with a somewhat different emphasis, I asked Manfred Woerner about these small differences.

[Woerner] It would be a miracle if we had completely identical views. I am pleasantly surprised by the scope of accord we had during the talks at the moment. Where are the differences then? It is not that we, just as you, do not attach principle significance to the building of a new Europe. We have a completely identical interest in building a European order in the spirit of cooperation and security. A certain difference is in you saying, justly: You are members of the alliance, we are not. That is why we want to quickly build an all-European security system and the old bloc structure should gradually vanish. But you too understand that NATO will have to go on fulfilling an important role in Europe for a little longer. So, in fact, there is no problem. It will be a topic of further fruitful exchange of views.

[Malota] I should add that Manfred Woerner will arrive in Bratislava tomorrow, where he will be received by the chairman of the Slovak National Council, Frantisek Miklosko, and by Slovak Premier Vladimir Meciar.

Views on Eliminating Weapons in Central Europe

LD2608125190 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0630 GMT 26 Aug 90

[From the "World Clock" program]

[Text] [Presenter] Several American organizations have proposed instead of an "iron curtain," a Central European "peace and freedom curtain" guaranteed by agreements. In our program last week, one of their representatives said to my colleague Istvan Kulcsar that he would like to know the Hungarian Government's position, too. Well, here it is. At the microphone of "World Clock," Foreign Ministry spokesman Janos Hermann gives his opinion on the elimination of weapons of mass destruction from Central Europe.

[Hermann] We openly welcome every endeavor aimed at the reduction or long-term elimination of weapons of mass destruction threatening the future of mankind. In the proposal of (?Capital Clark) we can see a fine example of humans and citizens taking responsibility, when, by unifying their power, people responsive to the great problems of human fate take active steps representing the common interests of us all. We hope that their voice will also be heard at the world's important, political decisionmaking forums.

[Reporter] What can the Hungarian Government do about the implementation of these aims?

[Hermann] We are actively taking part in the endeavors which are aimed at this. I think that a favorable atmosphere is taking shape in Europe, in the region we are most concerned about. Today several forums, within the established framework of negotiations, have been working to achieve results regarding military stability and security with new content. I would call to attention the Soviet-U.S. bilateral agreement by which the destruction of the two sides' medium and shorter-range nuclear missiles has been under way, not only in a single geographical region, but all over the world. In Vienna the 23 countries most closely concerned are holding talks on conventional weapons in Europe. We can only see the real value of their work clearly if we know that, in the event of a war conflict, the conventional military potential accumulated in our continent would be able to cause destruction equal to that of weapons of mass destruction. We think there are good prospects that an agreement on large-scale arms reduction can be reached within a short time. This will also mean that in Europe the ability to launch large-scale and surprise attacks will cease. At these talks an agreement is also in process to the effect that, following progress in the area of the reduction of conventional weapons, talks should begin within the appropriate framework on the reduction of short-range nuclear weapons.

I would also like to mention that Hungary plays an active, initiating role in these talks. Altogether the efforts made within the scope of both the Vienna disarmament talks and the European security and cooperation process are aimed at the gradual creation of a new-style security system in Europe, viable in the long term, which will outdo the former security system based on the balance of forces of the opposing blocs.

Cost of Withdrawal of Soviet Troops From Hungary

AU0609143390

[Editorial Report] Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian on 4 September on page 6, and on 5 September on page 9 carries two 1,200-word reports on the financing of the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Hungary, under the headlines: "Who Is Making a Profit?" and "Variants of Compensation," respectively.

MAGYAR HIRLAP on 4 September notes that, according to a decision by the Hungarian Council of Ministers, the Soviet Southern Group of Forces that is withdrawing from Hungary should issue an official list of any property that could be put to civilian use. The troops "promised to progressively include a list of their belongings that could be put to civilian use along with their foreign trade press release," but that, nevertheless, "no list has been published." The report notes that the amount of available property is "decreasing week by week," because private persons are buying it up unofficially. "Would it be worth it for an enterprise to collect all the property scattered around innumerable places over an area of 93,000 square km, and to sell it from one central point?" asks MAGYAR HIRLAP. The report claims that this would only be viable with the use of "convertible rubles or a barter system," and experience has shown that "the Soviets favor a barter system." It goes on to say that "the Ministry for International Economic Relations has asked for the supervision and authorization of barter trade." Nevertheless, it points out that "the necessary conditions for good cooperation" are lacking, and that many of the industrial goods that the Soviet troops have to offer "do not comply with any of the Hungarian regulations."

MAGYAR HIRLAP on 5 September notes that, "surprisingly enough, when it comes to the creation of mixed enterprises—in the hope of productive cooperation in the future—the Soviet partners have a completely different attitude." The report says that "as of 1 January 1991, an air-cargo enterprise called Aerotrans will be set up in the Soviet Union, in the form of a mixed American-Soviet enterprise. The two parties want Hungary to be their partner, and, of course, they want the Hungarian airport in Tokol."

The report points out that both Hungary and the Soviet Union have asked for financial compensation for the withdrawal of Soviet troops, and that "the Soviets are asking for 30-35 billion forints. Their argument is that this is the value of the property that they built." However, "4000 structures were built illegally." The report points out that Article 8 of the 1958 Soviet-Hungarian agreement stipulates that the Soviet Union "only has the right to use the structures; it does not own them."

The report continues by saying that, on the other hand, Hungary is asking for "financial compensation because of the dilapidation of the property," but the Soviet Union refuses to back-date such payment. According to the report, Hungary is also asking for financial compensation because of the "environmental damage, which amounts to billions of forints."

The report concludes by saying that Hungary has several other claims, like "financial support in trade conducted in rubles, claims made by Hungarian enterprises, as well as compensation for the damage of 1956, and compensation for the people who were taken away for forced labor to the Soviet Union. In order to solve these issues, new diplomatic steps will probably have to be taken."

Mexican Senate Delegation Arrives 7 Sep

AU0709125690 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Tirana, September 6 (ATA)—At the invitation of the Presidency of the People's Assembly, a delegation of the Senate of the Mexican United States, headed by the Senator Alfredo Toski Fernandez de Lara [name as received], arrived on an official and friendly visit to our country on September 6.

At the airport, the delegation was received by the members of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Eleni Selenica and Kristaq Rama and functionaries of the Presidium of the People's Assembly.

Petro Dode Receives Delegation

AU0709125890 Tirana ATA in English 0917 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Tirana, September 7 (ATA)—The chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly, Petro Dode, received on September 6 at the Palace of Congresses in the capital the delegation of the Senate of the Mexican United States, headed by the Senator Alfredo Toski Fernandez de Lara [name as received].

Comrade Petro Dode wished welcome to the Mexican guests and had a warm and friendly talk with them. He pointed to the feelings of friendship and respect the Albanian people cherish for the Mexican people and said that the visit of the delegation of the Senate of the Mexican United States will contribute to the further strengthening of the relations and cooperation between our two parliaments, countries and peoples. Then he spoke to Mexican guests on the struggles of our people on freedom, independence and social progress, on the anti-fascist national-liberation struggle and acquainted them with the successes attained under the people's power, with the socioeconomic development of the country, with the process of the further promotion of democracy in the whole life of the country, etc. He particularly dwelt on the functioning of the Presidency and Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly, on the role and duties of the deputy as representative of the people in the top organ of the state power etc.

The head of the delegation of the Senate of the Mexican United States, the Senator Alfredo Toski Fernandez de Lara thanked for the warm reception and said that they admire the Albanian people, worthy and proud of the struggle they have waged for freedom and progress from the ancient times to nowadays. Albania, he said, enjoys the admiration of Mexico and aired the desire that the friendship between our two peoples incessantly strengthen and develop. Likewise he carried with himself the warm greetings of the president of the Senate of the Mexican United States, Emilio M. Gonzalez.

Attending the reception were the secretary of the Presidency of the People's Assembly, Sali Shijaku, the member of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Kristaq Rama, and other comrades.

In honour of the delegation of the Senate of the Mexican United States, headed by the Senator Alfredo Toski Fernandez de Lara, the chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly, Petro Dode, gave a dinner at "Dajti" Hotel on September 6 evening.

Attending were the secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Sihat Tozaj, the minister of health, Ahmet Kamberi, the vice minister of foreign affairs, Sokrat Plaka, the director of the International Relations Study Institute, Prof. Sofokli Lazri, members of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, deputies, functionaries, etc.

During dinner toasts were exchanged between the chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly, Petro Dode, and the head of the delegation of the Senate of the Mexican United States, Alfredo Toski Fernandez de Lara.

The dinner passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Rita Marko Receives Delegation

AU0909130590 Tirana ATA in French 0941 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Excerpt] Tirana, 8 Sep (ATA)—Rita Marko, deputy president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, received the delegation of the United States of Mexico headed by Senator Alfredo Toski Ferndandez de Lara at the seat of the Presidium of the People's Assembly on the morning of 7 September.

Comrade Rita Marko wished the members of the delegation welcome and held a warm conversation with them. He greeted the Mexican guests in the name of the Presidium of the People's Assembly and of Comrade Ramiz Alia, president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly. [passage omitted]

Alia, Carcani Send Message to DPRK Leaders

AU0909130390 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] Comrade Ramiz Alia, Albanian Workers Party Central Committee first secretary and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and Comrade Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, have sent the following greetings telegram to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and president of the DPRK, and Yon Hyong-muk, president of the Administrative Council of the DPRK:

On the occasion of your national day, the 42d anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, it is a pleasure to send you and the Korean people our warm greetings and best wishes.

The Albanian people sincerely rejoice in the important successes which the Korean people have achieved in strengthening their economy and further developing their national culture. Furthermore, they wish them fresh and still greater victories in the country's continual progress and the realization of the national aspiration of the unification of the homeland.

We are confident that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the DPRK will continually develop to the benefit of both our peoples.

Cami on Democratization, Greek 'Chauvinists'

AU0909191790 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Report on speech by Foto Cami, AWP Central Committee Politburo member, at a rally in Corovode marking the 48th anniversary of the liberation of Skrapar District on 9 September]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Talking about the revolutionary situation and the enthusiasm that has been aroused by the decisions made by the party and embodied in the laws approved by the People's Assembly, Comrade Foto Cami underlined that the process of the democratization of the country's life—under the wise leadership of the party and Comrade Ramiz Alia—is real and irreversible. He asserted once again that, besides the party and the people united around it, nobody—no force in our country, and no interference from abroad—can achieve either genuine democracy, human rights, or the country's progress, or can defend the country's freedom and independence.

Democratization, he stressed, is not a deviation from the party's line and road, as some people may interpret it, but it is their continuation under the new conditions under which we live. It is a process which corresponds to the interests of the country and the people and the defense of the victories and progress of the homeland. It is, therefore, a duty and a question of honor for every communist, cadre, and every individual who loves the homeland in his heart to struggle with revolutionary militancy against anybody who attempts to abuse democracy in order to destabilize the situation in Albania.

Comrade Foto Cami later dwelt on the current political situation, and underlined that enemies have perverted and far-reaching plans. The Greek chauvinists have a voracious appetite. They demand no more and no less than the fragmentation of Albania and its obliteration from the geographical and political map of Europe. We now hear these diabolical anti-Albanian plans not from the mouth of some reactionary priest like Sebastianos [name indistinct] and from irresponsible people, but from high-level state personalities such as the representatives of the Greek Government at the notorious Ioannina Pan-Greek Congress on Vorioipiros [Northern Epirus, part of Albania]. However, Albania's house has a master. The Albanians have fought for centuries for their freedom and territorial integrity. These things are sacred and untouchable. Anyone who dares to lay his hand on them will leave behind his head.

In conclusion, Comrade Foto Cami said that the road on which we are advancing secures a better future. We will, therefore, give everything unstintingly to strengthen the power of the people, and will march on the brilliant road on which our glorious Albanian Workers Party leads us with Comrade Ramiz Alia at its head. [passage omitted]

Credit Card Payments To Be Accepted

AU0809151390 Paris AFP in English 1458 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] Brussels, Sept 8 (AFP)—Albania is going to accept credit card payments for the first time under an agreement with Eurocard-Mastercard, company officials said here Friday evening.

To date, only cash and Euro-cheques have generally been accepted in Albania.

The agreement concluded with the Albanian state bank calls for installation this year of 26 Eurocard-Mastercard automatic payment points in major Albanian cities, Eurocard International general secretary Herbert Winter told AFP.

Two Tirana hotels and one in Durres will accept direct payments made by Eurocard-Mastercard, as will a shop at Tirana airport.

Lilov Views BSP's Future in Address to Council

AU0709164390 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian 6 Sep 90 pp 1, 2

[Vasil Popov report on speech by Aleksandur Lilov, chairman of the Bulgarian Socialist Party (BSP) Supreme Council Presidium, at the BSP Supreme Council meeting on 5 September in Sofia]

[Text] The present political situation is not only very tense, but also extremely variable, Aleksandur Lilov stated at yesterday's meeting of the BSP Supreme Council. The party chairman described the current events and processes as very important and dramatic, and the entire political situation as tense. This situation requires that the party promptly react to all present and future events in the country, Lilov said.

The three following issues were discussed at the BSP Supreme Council meeting: In the first place, the participants discussed the situation in the country and party resulting from the pogrom and arson of the party headquarters. The preparations for the 39th party congress scheduled for 22 September 1990 were discussed in the second place. In the third place, the Supreme Council adopted a resolution on the reconstruction of the party headquarters.

Alekandur Lilov stated as follows in his speech: "There cannot be any doubt that the pogrom and arson of the party headquarters was a political event of particular importance as regards its scope and its different implications. This event exerted and still exerts a strong impact upon the country's political situation. It is an action which placed the party and country in a qualitatively new political situation. The event should by no means be underestimated either by the party leadership, or by the party organizations. It is the greatest political provocation in our country since 10 November 1990."

According to Lilov, the pogrom should be considered as the most severe attack against the democratization process in our country and as the most dangerous catalyst of certain forces in our public life, likely to provoke further, similar events and all sorts of excesses in the current political situation. Lilov described the arson as an attack against civic peace.

He stated as follows: "It is evident that the most important and dangerous result of this evil act is the further escalation of the already unstable situation in our country, its precipatation into a state of total chaos which could even result in civil war—and we can assume that this was the intention. The instability has really reached threatening limits and is following dangerous trends at this point."

The speaker cited certain acts which are nearly uncontrollable, in his view, as examples. Among them he described the dangerous expansion of the black market, the well-known, and not so well-known cases of physical assaults and abuses, the acts of violence which are likely to develop into a wave of violence.

Aleksandur Lilov further stated that the emerging psychosis of fear which is spreading among the population of the capital and other big cities and which affects BSP members, in particular, is a result of the pogrom. This psychosis is a natural consequence of the present state of semi-anarchy and insecurity prevailing in our country, which, on certain occasions, also reveals the incapacity of the state organs to protect and control law and order and which particularly applies to the situation in the capital and in the big cities, the BSP chairman said.

Lilov further declared: "Are we, as a ruling party, is the state administration, the presidential office included, is the government capable of safeguarding public order, of guaranteeing the safety, and reliable protection of our citizens? This question should not be avoided, or glossed over with reassuring evaluations. Unless we show our capability and our firm resolve to guarantee law and order, we cannot adopt any new initiative, we cannot even talk about the economic reforms which are awaiting us. This is our great responsibility toward the people."

The first task should be to guarantee and to consolidate public order, the BSP chairman thinks. This is a task which the party has failed to cope with for the time being. The situation deteriorated following the elections and the party's rating [preceding word in English] has dropped, while fear and insecurity are growing. Nevertheless, regardless of the complicated reasons from which it stems this problem should not be avoided—we must either guarantee public order, or the BSP risks forfeiting the people's confidence.

The third result of the arson attack is the threat it represents to civic peace in our country. An increase of political polarization and confrontation is evident. It not only affected the parties and organizations, but even private relations among families, between friends, and so forth. The social tension is escalating, while public places are becoming scenes of intolerance. The opportunities for a dialogue, for a more flexible policy on our part, for tolerance, and mutual compromise which are essential for overcoming our country's difficult political and economic situation today are dwindling. Under such circumstances every move, or nearly every move is considered a treachery, or a compromise in the two opposite camps. Conservative views and moods are prevailing in our society and it is a difficult time for reformers. The soil is fertile and the atmosphere is favorable for the opponents of change, Lilov said. One might easily succumb to the delusion that we should not go any further with our reforms, or that reforms should be altogether prevented, he said.

Lilov further pointed out as follows: "The danger of promoting extreme left-wing, or extreme right-wing forces in our country is one of the most serious consequences of the arson attack. Whoever fails to see this has overlooked the greatest danger threatening our democratic process."

An escalation of the most sinister forces stems from the civil disobedience initiatives, where extremely dangerous scenarios for our country's development are being concocted, from the right-wing elements within the Union of Democratic Forces [SDS], which are numerous and by no means innocuous, from the dregs of society and the revanchists, and from the extremists of all colors existing in our country's political life, Lilov said. According to him, political extremism is growing into a real force. Extreme right-wing political forces are emerging on the scene.

Bulgaria's international prestige was also seriously affected. Following the pogrom we are regarded as a country where disorder and instability prevail. The political and economic consequences of such an evaluation are evident.

Lilov, in his report, dwelled further on the conclusions and the party's tasks stemming from the aforementioned analysis and evaluations. Democracy is threatened, and the further expansion of our society's democratization is jeopardized, he said. We are confronted with forces and actions which are directly aimed against this process. The party's task is to resolutely resist such forces and actions, the speaker stated. The party must further pursue its course. Peaceful transition continues to be our irrevocable political task, and should neither be renounced nor even delayed. The BSP is expected to pursue its policy of dialogue, of flexible cooperation with the other political forces which support democracy, Lilov said.

The speaker pointed out the requirement of intensifying the party's parliamentary and inner-party activities. Our stands should be defended with greater eloquence and firm resolve. Our policy line should be even more specifically determined and even more perseveringly promoted.

It is the task of our party to prevent the course of events from deteriorating toward chaos and civil war. It is the government's task to guarantee peace.

The BSP chairman further dwelled on the analysis of the forces which were behind the arson attack on the party headquarters. This is a question of crucial importance, because it is the key to the solution of all other questions. It is still impossible to provide an exhaustive answer, but as soon as the investigation of the legal and party organs is sufficiently advanced, or completed, the problem should be resolved. However, certain conclusions might be drawn even now by assessing whorse interest would be served by this incident.

The version about the BSP being the author of the arson attack on its own headquarters is unrealistic, Lilov declared. From the political point of view, we should keep in mind that the BSP is awaiting its upcoming congress which is intended to be the congress of the party's transformation. It is not logical that the party engage in an act of self-destruction precisely less than a month before its congress. Such an act would negatively influence the party's transformation. It would be to the advantage of the forces which are resisting the change. Even our opponents are clearly aware of this, Lilov said. This is even more understandable considering that the party is just overcoming its postelection period of decline during which it was losing the initiative. Would the party itself interrupt the incipient, ascending process of intensified activities and the process of overcoming the recent period of crisis? A BSP which is engaged in a process of renewal and change could not be interested in an counterproductive action.

Such a theory is also preposterous from a purely factual point of view considering that the BSP did not take any action whatsoever that would indicate it intented to take advantage of the arson to attack the democratization process. On the contrary, the other political forces are expected to provide explanations for their behavior, Lilov said. We did not bring the crowds to the square, we did not arm them with stones and sticks. The organizations which are now suspected of the arson by the general public are not marching under our banners, nor under our protection. "Civil disobedience" is not our department, the speaker stressed. Therefore, the theory of self-destruction can only be defined as a gross political provocation and speculation aimed at covering the traces of the real authors.

The speaker tried further to provide an answer to the question about who is to gain from the pogrom. In most general terms, we can say that those who are against democracy and aspire to an escalation of tension and confrontation, those who are striving for the country's destabilization, are the culprits. These forces could be defined as the forces representing political extremism in our country.

The spectrum of political extremism is very extensive and varied, but its basic sources can be the most right-wing political forces and movements which are even more right wing than the SDS right-wing forces, the so-called "hawks." These are forces and leaders who represent the most primitive spirit of anticommunism and do not select their means in the struggle against the BSP. The solution of the question of which forces will prevail within the SDS involves serious implications for our society, Lilov stated.

The conclusion is that an unmistakable evaluation and correct assessment of the forces standing behind the evil crime are called for. In this connection we should beware of credulity and political delusions, but we should not revive sectarianism and repeat our old mistakes. It is true that the political polarization and confrontation between the BSP and the SDS have escalated. It is true that the SDS subjected our party to severe criticism before the elections and is still doing so in the Grand National Assembly. The SDS is still cohesive and exists as a coalition based on its unanimous opposition against us, Lilov said. It would be an act of utter political naivete on our part to underestimate the aspirations of certain SDS leaders and forces aimed at escalating tensions.

However, such an evaluation should not make us blind in analyzing and assessing this problem. It would be a political mistake to blame the SDS, as a whole, for the pogrom. The union is neither compact, nor unanimous on its political views. In addition to the "hawks," there are democrats and liberals, and also opponents of extremism and violence within the SDS. We should conduct a dialogue with the moderate SDS forces.

In the second part of his report Aleksandur Lilov dwelled on the preparations for the congress. He described the proposal of postponing the 39th BSP Congress as a gross and irreparable mistake, explaining the reasons for the requirement of holding the congress according to the schedule. The congress should be considered as the second stage in the party's transformation as a party of democratic socialism, he stated.

In this context the BSP chairman submitted his views on the requirement of conducting more intensive partywide pre-congress discussions and of nominating delegates from the party organizations. The congress should not be as chaotic as the extraordinary congress turned out to be.

The BSP Supreme Council discussed and adopted decisions which we are publishing under separate cover.

BSP Adopts 'Decision' on Restoring Headquarters

AU0709190290 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian
6 Sep 90 pp 1, 2

["Decision on the Restoration of Bulgarian Socialist Party (BSP) Headquarters" adopted by the BSP Supreme Council at their session in Sofia on 5 September]

[Text] 1. The Supreme Council of the BSP thinks that following the arson attack and pogrom recently committed against the party headquarters, the building must be restored with financial resources provided from voluntary contributions of party members, sympathizers, supporters, and nonparty members. This would represent an important political act equal to that of its building when voluntary contributions were made in a spirit of self-sacrifice during the postwar years of greatest poverty.

A "Fund for the Party Headquarters' Restoration" has been established to which the contributions should be submitted in exchange for receipts.

2. The BSP Supreme Council members are each contributing one month's salary.

The Supreme Council proposes that the National Assembly deputies from the BSP faction also make their contributions to the fund.

3. The BSP Supreme Council welcomes the voluntary labor of party members, of basic party organizations, sympathizers, supporters, and nonparty members in the restoration of the party headquarters.

Considering the current, exceptionally difficult economic situation prevailing in our country the BSP Supreme Council explains that it will not demand any compensation for the arson and the pogrom against the party headquarters, which should be solely restored with the voluntary financial contributions and labor efforts of Socialists, supporters, sympathizers, and nonparty people.

4. The BSP Supreme Council suggests that a proposal should be submitted at the forthcoming 39th BSP Congress on transforming the party building from a working place of the party leadership into a permanent cultural center of the capital where concerts, art exhibitions, and other cultural events could take place.

For this purpose the most outstanding architects, builders, and aritsts should be invited to participate in the already announced competition for the architectural embellishment and technical improvement of the building.

Resolution on Civil Peace Adopted

AU0709193890 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian
6 Sep 90 pp 1, 2

["Resolution in Support of Civil Peace" adopted at session of the BSP Supreme Council in Sofia on 5 September]

[Text] The arson attack and pogrom against the BSP headquarters is the greatest political provocation committed in our country following 10 November 1990. It represents an attack against the BSP and against the democratization process in our country.

There can only be one chief evaluation of this extremely brutal act, namely, that we are confronted with an assault against civil peace and the country's stability, against the peaceful transition from a totalitarian to a democratic society.

The immediate result of the arson attack against the BSP headquarters is a drastic destabilization of our country and has provoked a stress psychosis in our society.

It is evident that the instigators and organizers of this political crime should be sought among the forces which are interested in this sort of stabilization today. It is preposterous to think that the BSP might have an interest in such action. Everything shows that we are facing a barbaric act of political extremism—which is the deed of extremist right-wing forces. Regardless of their different ideologies and views, these forces are obviously striving to take over the power through acts of violence and chaos.

As to the BSP, our party has always—during the periods preceding and following the parliamentary elections—conducted a consistent policy of peaceful transition, constructive dialogue, and tolerance, always trying to calm the existing social tension. This policy is dictated by our profound conviction that today Bulgaria more

than ever needs national consensus on problems of crucial importance for our country, that it needs an intensified democratic process which can be achieved through the consolidation of the Grand National Assembly's role and importance based on the rules of a civic society.

The arson attack against the party headquarters, however, subjects the policy of peaceful transition to an exceptionally hard trial. The further development and the intensification of this process will greatly depend on the behavior and stands of the other political forces represented in parliament and of those outside the National Assembly. All factions in our parliament agreed that the arson is a blow against the nascent Bulgarian democracy. This understanding also imposes the conclusion that the fate of democracy depends on the care and responsibility of all democratic forces.

This actually means that a strong and competent government, whose program should be supported by all major political forces, is called for and should be appointed as soon as possible. It is also high time that the parliament should devote itself to its principal task—namely the preparation and adoption of the basic laws of democratic society and of market economy, that it should set an example of constructive dialogue on the country's most essential today.

The BSP Supreme Council urgently appeals to all Socialists and supporters, to all sincere Democrats to adopt a categorical stand in defense of civil peace and of the further development of democratization in Bulgaria. In this crucial hour we once again call on the other political forces to coordinate their actions and stands with the country's vital interests, with the necessity of promptly averting the dangerous destabilization of our economy and of the entire country, and to engage in overcoming the crisis. This, precisely, is the requirement of this historical moment. This is the wish of every honest Bulgarian citizen.

Rally Marks Anniversary of Victory Over Fascism

AU0909151990 Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] Sofia, 9 Sep (BTA)—"For unity against neofascism, for democracy and civil peace": this was the motto under which the Bulgarian Socialist Party [BSP] today organized a procession rally to mark the 46th anniversary of the victory over fascism in Bulgaria. Several thousand Socialists and BSP supporters and members of the public flocked to the central city square which was the starting point of the procession.

On September 9, 1944 the Fatherland Front government, which took power, comprised representatives of the Bulgarian Workers Party, the Pladne Bulgarian Agrarian Party, the Zveno Political Circle, the Bulgarian Workers Social Democratic Party and independents. Until now that date was celebrated as Bulgaria's national day, the day of freedom.

"Forty-six years ago the people won a victory which was a victory for all democratic forces," Mr. Georgi Pirinski, deputy chairman of the BSP, told the rally. The speaker emphasized that the BSP procession is not directed against anybody, that "we do not raise slogans against any political force, we call on all to join us in defending the young democracy," Mr. Pirinski said.

Later on the rally was addressed by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BSP Presidium and member of the resistance movement. "Today is the day of the triumph of the popular movement, of the popular uprising against fascism," he said. General Dzhurov pointed out that the ideals with which the anti-fascist victory was won 45 years ago, are still alive but, along with that, he warned against the possibility of a resurgence of fascism.

The participants in the rally carried placards reading "United against fascism", "Democracy is no arson and violence", "Democracy is no chaos and hooliganism." There were frequent chants of "Unity". The festivities were attended by the leader of the BSP Mr. Aleksandur Lilov and by the Prime Minister Mr. Andrey Lukanov. Wreaths were laid at the grave of the unknown soldier, at the monument to the Soviet Army and at the common grave.

Ministry Fears Possible 'Clashes'

AU0809173190 Sofia BTA in English 1703 GMT 8 Sep 90

["Disturbances Possible"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 8 Sep (BTA)—The management of the Ministry of Internal Affairs today conferred with representatives of political and public forces in connection with the danger that tomorrow, at the celebrations of the 46th anniversary of the victory over fascism, riff-raff and criminals may provoke clashes with the law-enforcement authorities.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs has received information that in connection with the celebrations planned in the capital city and around the country, certain circles presenting themselves as supporters of different political forces, prepare to carry out unlicensed and unlawful actions.

In view of the danger of breaches of the peace, the management of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the competent representatives of the political and the public forces voiced their shared concern over the maintenance of civil peace.

Distancing themselves from and condemning the use of their names and symbols by extremist elements, the political forces call on all citizens not to take part in unlicensed and unlawful actions.

"Democracy is above all law and order," says a communique on the meeting received in the BTA. The communique calls on the law-enforcement authorities to be

prepared to apply all measures envisaged in the law to secure public c.der and to protect the citizens' rights and interests.

Khristo Dobrev Views Army Restructuring, Renewal

AU0909190190 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 5 Sep 90 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Colonel General Khristo Dobrev by Colonel Engineer Veselin Stoyanov; place and date not given: "Logical Process of Renewal"]

[Text] [Stoyanov] Comrade Colonel General, I will not conceal the fact that I was prompted to ask for this interview by the rumors and commentaries connected with the decision to retire into the reserve several dozen generals and officers holding leading posts in the Bulgarian People's Army [BNA]. Some people regard the president's decree as a purge, others voice alarm that in the present unstable international situation such a severe pruning of the leadership of the Armed Forces is an extremely risky venture, while yet others hold the opinion that the opposition has realized its goals, by causing a confrontation between the junior and senior command staff, and that the president and his entourage fear the older leading cadres, who in the event of extremist actions occurring in the streets may carry out a coup and impose a military dictatorship. However, it seems to me that all this speculation is primarily the result of the limited information on the issue!

[Dobrev] You are absolutely right! Such rumors and commentaries are a long way from the truth. In actual fact, we are talking about a logical process of renewal in the leadership of the Army and an effective measure to speed up the positive changes in the Army. The new realities also require new cadres in order to implement the reforms.

It is well known that in recent years, because of the complex international situation and other reasons, there has been a marked tendency to retain the command staff, which has led to violations of the established norms for years of service. However, these norms were not established by accident—the Army is an organism which needs continuous renewal.

This is why the leadership of the Ministry of National Defense made the decision to bring the length of service into line with the regulations. The decision was submitted to the Presidency and the government, so that there are no grounds for talk about some kind of external pressure.

The second reason for the above-mentioned decision is connected with the structural changes under way in the Army, the aim of which is to reduce the management apparatus and create a slimmer, more flexible form of management of the forces. In this context, we are carrying out the unification of similar units and services, while some posts are being eliminated.

As far as I myself am concerned, I would like to state that I have applied to leave the Army. It is well known that at the recent elections, I was elected as a member of the Grand National Assembly. This is an immense additional duty, which is difficult to combine with the fulfillment of my duties as first deputy minister of national defense and chief of the General Staff.

Apart from this, intense work is now under way on drafting regulations for the operation of parliament, and it is not known whether it will be at all possible for someone to simultaneously hold a post in the administrative apparatus and also fulfill his duties as a member of parliament. I consider that, by leaving the BNA, I will have an opportunity to concentrate my entire attention on my work in parliament.

[Stoyanov] You are member of the parliamentary Commission on National Security and Public Order. Accordingly, it would be in order to ask you first of all how you regard and how you will defend the solving of the problems of building and developing the BNA as one of the main bastions of our external security. However, in this case, could you first speak about the reasons for the feelings of insecurity in the officer corps, the decline in its prestige, and the negative attitude of some members of our society to the Army as an institution?

[Dobrev] In my view, all this is caused by the complex economic situation which our country is experiencing, following the development of the processes of disarmament worldwide. However, many people do not lucidly consider the special geographic situation and other specific features, which should worry not only people with officers' shoulderboards....

It is true that much has been done in past years to provide for the servicemen's social and domestic well-being. Pay has been increased, without asking for additional funds from the state budget, but wholly at the expense of weapons, by restructuring military expenditures, and achieving savings. However, despite this, we consider that the remuneration for servicemen's labor does still not reflect the great responsibilities and the high work load to which they are subjected, nor the realities which have arisen in Bulgaria, all the more so when one bears in mind that the pay of the officer and the sergeant is usually the only source of income for his family. They are not entitled to engage in economic activities on the side, and because of the frequent postings to new garrisons their wives find it difficult to find employment. This has become the cause of considerable social tension among the servicemen.

Housing is another very serious problem. At the cost of great efforts, the BNA has built up a extensive stock of official housing during the past 15-20 years, but this does still not fully satisfy the requirements; about eight percent of the officers, sergeants, and other ranks are not provided with apartments, and approximately the same number do not have enough living space.

The prospects for rises in housing costs have brought to a head the issue of purchasing apartments from the military housing fund. In implementation of the decision of the Council of Ministers, the Ministry of National Defense eliminated a number of internal departmental restrictions and increased many-fold the numbers of apartments sold, but what has been achieved in this respect still does not satisfy the great demand.

Sharp reactions were also caused by the change in the Pensions Act introduced on 17 April 1990, under which pensioners under 60 years of age may receive both a salary and a pension only if they work in agriculture. It is well-known that many officers and sergeants leave the services at ages between 45 and 53 years. At the moment they leave the Army with many unresolved personal and social problems, which make it necessary for them to take some kind of employment to increase their incomes and help their families.

It is my profound conviction that this amendment to the law not only places the reserve officers and men in an unfavorable position, but also affects the interests of the state and society, because most of these people possess high qualifications, have a high sense of responsibility and high standard of discipline, qualities which are in especially short supply at the moment, when we want to escape from the deep crisis. In this connection, the leadership of the Ministry of National Defense has submitted to the Council of Ministers a proposal for appropriate amendments to the Pensions Act. As a people's deputy, I will do everything within my powers in the Grand National Assembly to make adjustments in line with servicemen's interests.

[Stoyanov] The government's report to the Grand National Assembly was attacked in many respects. I am not sufficiently competent to assess the extent to which the criticisms made by various members were well-founded, but not a word was said of the problems of the BNA. Do you not think that we soldiers were disregarded, and what is your personal view of the reforms in the Army?

[Dobrev] It would be too strong and unfair for us to regard this omission as disregard for the Army. It is simply that in the country's life and the government's work during the past six months, we have faced more severe and topical problems, which, however, does not mean in the least that everything in the Army is in order.

As an inalienable part of our society, the Army has also been encompassed by the processes of renewal. The repeal of Article 1 of the Constitution gave rise to an inconsistency between the monopoly of the Bulgarian Socialist Party in the Army and the requirements of the multiparty system. This brought the problem of the depolitization of the BNA to the forefront. The leadership of the Ministry of National Defense investigated this problem in a timely way, and, following the ministry's proposal, the State Council issued its decree of 24 January 1990, which eliminated the political apparatus in the forces, created organs for educational work, and instituted a transition toward radical changes in the directions and content of educational work, based on the Constitution, the military oath of allegiance, and the decisions of the president and the government.

I will hardly be revealing a secret if I state that the adaptation of the educational officers to the new conditions was complex and still continues to be accompanied by many difficulties. To a certain extent, this has had an unfavorable effect on the efficiency of training, the cohesion of the soldiers' collectives, and the state of discipline, but, despite everything, the process is being successfully carried out.

At the same time, certain mass media and some politicians, including members of parliament, continue their attempts to represent these processes in an unfavorable light. This is an undeserved insult to people who are displaying a high sense of responsibility and who, at the cost of great efforts, are restructuring themselves in accordance with the new requirements.

I have served almost half my life in the ranks of the Armed Forces, and this experience has convinced me of the immense role played by education in strengthening the morale of the Army. It is hardly necessary for us to look far and wide for signs of the importance of the human factor in modern war. The elimination of the party monopoly and the political apparatus created conditions for carrying out radical changes in the nature of military education and sharply increasing the responsibility of the commanders for implementing education, but the performance of this function is beyond the powers of the commanders alone, who are burdened with many other duties.

The opinions calling for a complete elimination of educational work are not only ill-founded and incompetent, but also disastrous, and, if they are implemented, will cause irreparable harm to the Army. The officers working in this sphere have graduated from military schools, many of them from military academies, and have a high standard of general military and operational-tactical training, as well as special qualifications in organizing and carrying out educational tasks; by their experience and deeds, they have proven that their main sense of self-fulfillment is gained in raising the troops' combat readiness and training them to carry out their supreme patriotic duty. In order to further raise the standard of training of these cadres, special two-year postgraduate courses have been organized at the university and other higher education establishments in sociology, education, and psychology, and permission has been granted to take external courses in history, education, journalism, and so forth.

Our experience of depoliticizing the Armed Forces is as yet extremely limited, because we have been working in these conditions for little more than six months. Notwithstanding this, we can already reach some important

conclusions in this respect, and these will be taken into account during the preparation of the draft law on the Armed Forces.

[Stoyanov] What is your opinion concerning the formation of the G.S. Rakovski Legion?

[Dobrev] After the elimination of the party organizations in the Army, the officers and sergeants felt insecure and socially unprotected. As a result, in some places informal organizations and clubs began to appear spontaneously. The organization of serving officers called the Rakovski Legion was formed in the same way.

The statute of this organization is based on three fundamental principles: educational—to assist in the patriotic, military, and moral education of the officers corps; protective—to defend the officers' social interests; and professional—to promote the professional development of the officers corps.

Accordingly, the legion does not pursue political aims and does not serve as a political, trade union, and even less a military political organization of the kind which the famous Military Union was at one time. All cadre officers may join the legion on their own will. Some of the members of the initiative committee of the organization, including the newly elected chairman of the legion Captain Boyadzhiev, are members of no party.

If we take a careful look at the legion's statute, we will see that in its character and aims it is very like the officers' messes which existed in the old Bulgarian Army from 1931 onwards. We hope that it will play a positive role in strengthening the BNA. Most of the officers who have joined the legion share the same hopes.

[Stoyanov] I would very much like to believe that the most important problems connected with the development of the BNA will be resolved with the help the parliamentary Commission on National Security and Public Order. However, I simply cannot understand why everything which you have told us today has still not been made known to the people's deputies of the Grand National Assembly, nor, accordingly, to the public at large, in order to prevent all kinds or rumors and scary commentaries from appearing.

[Dobrev] Without seeming to offer a justification, I would like to comment that in my speech to parliament I intended to deal not only with the issues which you and I have discussed, but also with certain other things matters. However, because of the long-windedness of other members, the debate was stopped when only three other members remained on the list in front of me, a fact which I greatly regret.

[Stoyanov] On behalf of our readers, I thank you most heartily for your readiness to answer my questions, and for the information which throws light on important aspects of a burning topical problem.

Secret Service 'Specialist' on Past Role, Support

AU0709130790 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian 5 Sep 90 p 5

[Interview with Colonel Tsvetko Marinov, specialist from the Ministry of Internal Affairs secret services, by Zoya Nestorova; place and date not given: "You Do Not Meet a Professional Policeman Every Day"; first paragraph is DUMA introduction]

[Excerpts] In the past many people had the feeling that an invisible eye was following each of their movements and hearing every word they said and that this would not remain unpunished, which is a fact. The changes in our country released the citizens' mood; the streets and squares were the scene on which the accumulated energies exploded like a volcano. In the stormy denunciations of the past the most violent attacks were addressed against the security organs. Were such attacks justified, or not? Colonel Tsvetan Marinov, specialist from the Ministry of Interior's secret services, answers this question.

[Nestorova] Would you deny that the State Security organs were the support of the totalitarian regime?

[Marinov] The State Security organs were surrounded by a curtain of secrecy which was lifted only in works of fiction, or when the results of the secret services' repressive functions were occasionally disclosed. However, repression and restrictions were attributes of the system as a whole and their application was dictated by so-called "political expediency," in the first place, and only in the second place, by law. This was the source of distortions and abuses, of the secret services' merging with party structures, and assuming inappropriate functions. [passage omitted]

[Nestorova] The urgent calls for the elimination of the existing secret services continue....

[Marinov] This is a delusion. Such trends do not exist in any leading country of the world. The ignorance about our real work and the attacks might dangerously undermine our national security at a time when the major developments in our country are beyond control, when foreign economic interests are threatening our country's interests. Who could reliably guarantee Bulgaria's national security today? The conflict between Iraq and Kuwait, the attempts to play with the "Muslim bomb" in the present-day world provide sufficient ground for serious reflection. Regardless of the recent detente, national and alliance interests are always of decisive importance for every state in the world, especially when a country is subject to the pressure of historically unresolved problems and of poverty. If a conflict erupts in one or another part of the world, the special services are always ahead of the armies and the guns. [passage omitted]

[Nestorova] The disbanding of the Sixth Department is still subject to doubt....

[Marinov] There is so much talk in our society where casual and intentional rumors are constantly spreading. How many times should we repeat and explain that the State Security no longer exists in its previous form. The fate of the Sixth Department was the first to be dealt with. The department was linked to some sinister myths and legends, despite the fact that it was established in 1967 and the tasks which it was in charge of did not greatly differ from those of the British MI-5 "F" department. I am asking you which special services are not involved in the struggle against terrorism, against anti-constitutional left-wing and right-wing extremism, against organized crime, against attempts to undermine a country's national interests and territorial integrity on an enthical and religious basis, against corruption within the state apparatus? I do not think that the Bulgarian secret services could give up such tasks as long as we are aspiring for stable national security and a stable democratic process.

[Nestorova] The Union of Democratic Forces [SDS], in its election program, pointed out the requirement of establishing a service in defense of the Constitution which should be subordinate to the parliament. What does this represent from the specialist's point of view?

[Mariunov] According to the SDS program, which is most specific in this particular section, the intelligence and counterintelligence services should be separated from the Ministry of Internal Affairs and integrated in a special national security committee under the Council of Ministers. I do not consider this a satisfactory solution. In the first place, because the intelligence service is already separated and subordinate to the Presidency, as an independent organ. In the second place, because considering the size and specific problems of our country, counterintelligence should be part of the services in charge of protecting the Constitution, as is the case in the FRG and some other countries. The separation of counterintelligence tasks from the other tasks could easily transform the service in charge of protecting the Constitution into a political police force with more extensive ambitions, provided that an appropriate target is found for its activities. Thus, the shadow of the notorious and rejected Sixth Department might reemerge again. For my part, I think that it is necessary to establish a new structure (bureau, or service) specializing in the struggle against organized crime, likely to assume the functions which are now exercised by the service in charge of protecting the Constitution and by the miltia.

[Nestorova] Do you have the feeling that a new face of the enemy in red is now being sought?

[Marinov] This, at least, is one field in which we have great experience and long-standing traditions. The pendulum of civic peace and stability and the degree of freedom are swinging from one extreme to the other. As long as this pendulum has not reached a new, democratic balance, the political forces and state structures should not try to increase the instability, no matter how great the temptations of their selfish interests may be. An escalation of instability is likely to completely disrupt the fragile civic peace. Considering our present economic situation, the current moral crisis, and the political intolerance of some circles, the political forces would be incapable of controlling the eruption of accumulated passions and confrontation. The security organs, however, cannot remain passive in controlling this process. Stability is the basic element of national security. Under such circumstances, who should control the development of extremist groups and factions formed outside the political forces, who should control the instigators, and the antisocial elements trying to engage in political activities? They could easily set the whole country on fire. This fact was convincingly confirmed by the events of 26 August 1990. Preventive control is a prerogative of the security services under all circumstances, within the framework of the law, of course.

[Nestorova] Apart from the critical remarks, is someone interested in your professional activities today?

[Marinov] We used to brief the party's upper echelons in the past. Today we are reporting to the Presidency and to the prime minister. [passage omitted]

[Nestorova] Nevertheless, some people offered their services to the security organs.

[Marinov] The decision on both sides is always specific and individual—some people are recruited as experts and advisers in connection with analyizing and clarifying certain problems. [passage omitted]

Other people who get involved in the complicated and dangerous games with foreign special services expose themselves to great risk. Others engage in cloak-and-dagger activities because they are attracted by adventure. Well, there have been some who collaborated for selfish reasons, considering that the security services had some influence, after all.

[Nestorova] People say that they were well paid?

[Marinov] The State Security did not pay its collaborators except for specific tasks, especially outside the country. [passage omitted]

[Nestorova] Could a journalist join the secret service?

[Marinov] In Italy, for example, the secret service is in charge of tasks related to the country's security and its work is directed against anyone who dares to resist against any act of subversive activity whatsoever. The service employs civilians and military personnel. Members of parliament, provincial and municipal councillors, judges, clergymen, and...professional journalists are banned from the service. Hence, this question is already resolved on a legal basis in some countries. How will it be in our country? Who knows? The new laws on the secret services, which should be passed as soon as possible, will show this.

Ivan Semov Elected Communist Party Chairman

AU0809173490 Sofia BTA in English 1627 GMT 8 Sep 90

["Dissent in BCP"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 8 Sep (BTA)—Five days before its formal registration at court, the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] today faced the dilemma: split or unity?

The dissent in the party leadership led to the parallel convocation this morning of a plenum of the Central Committee chaired by the chairman of the BCP Mr. Vladimir Spasov and of a BCP National Conference at which the Executive Bureau lashed out against the style and the methods of work of the party leader Mr. Spasov.

Later in the day the two party forums merged but the chairman of the BCP along with some of his closest aides contrived to remove himself from the meeting which was declared by a majority vote to be a National Conference of the BCP.

Mr. Vladimir Spasov was blamed for gross violation of the party rules, for nepotism, usurping party activities and holding bogus plenums and, as a result, he was ousted from the party leadership and dismissed as director of the "KOMUNISTICHESKO DELO" newspaper.

A new leadership of the party was elected, and Mr. Ivan Semov, deputy chairman of the party, was chosen chairman of the BCP.

Participants in the conference assume that the ousted leader Mr. Vladimir Spasov will contest its decisions.

Rights, Freedoms Movement Leader on Plans, Goals

AU0709115690 East Berlin HORIZONT in German No. 25/90 27 Aug 90 p 22

[Interview with Ahmed Dogan, chairman of the Rights and Freedoms Movement (DPS), by Ruska Sagorska of SOFIA PRESS; place and date not given: "A Phenomenon in Parliament"]

[Text] [Sagorska] How strong is the [Rights and Freedom] movement and which sectors of the population does it represent?

[Dogan] The DPS constituted itself on 4 January 1990. Currently it has more than 140,000 members, mainly ethnic Turks. For some months many Bulgarians have also joined it, mainly representatives of the intelligentsia. There are even local committees in regions with a purely Bulgarian population, such as in the area of Plovdiv, in the towns of Kyustendil, Pleven, and Varna. This is of particular importance because our movement is accused of having been built exclusively on ethnic and religious bases. Our platform—I am talking now of the programmatic statement, the statute, and the other documents—relies on national unity. The organization is trying to legitimate itself as a movement for universal rights and freedoms of all Bulgarian citizens.

[Sagorska] What are the goals of your organization?

[Dogan] The goals of our organization are derived from the International Human Rights Charter, the CSCE Final Act of Helsinki, and, above all, from the existing Constitution. Our movement wants to achieve equal rights for all Bulgarian citizens before the law within a short period. Without this we cannot claim that we are democratizing the basic forms of living in Bulgaria. Of course, we also have specific tasks. We want to present a proposal to change the law on the names of Bulgarian Turks before the end of the year. Because the bureaucratic procedure for changing one's name is intolerable. The government has so far not fulfilled its obligations towards the Bulgarian Muslims. We are of the opinion that, basically, everyone should have the right to decide on their name by themself.

Furthermore, we demand that before the end of the year the possibility exist to have education in Turkish four times a week (one hour per day); of course, the priority of the Bulgarian language as the official means of communications will not be restricted. We want our children to not be at a disadvantage and to speak the language of their mothers. However, we will not force anyone to do so.

[Sagorska] The DPS entered parliament with 23 deputies. This is certainly a success. What is the reason for this success, in your view?

[Dogan] For many international organizations and for the representatives of other countries, who were in Bulgaria during the parliamentary elections, our movement is a case of precedence, a phenomenon. Because for the first time in Europe a movement for rights and freedoms was able to get so many seats in parliament. I think that we got these seats because with this decision many people wanted to express their condemnation of the repressive apparatus of the Zhivkov regime and of the violation of the basic rights and freedoms of the citizens and, in particular, of the Turkish minority in Bulgaria in 1972-73 and, above all, after 1984-85. We had to conduct our election campaign practically with empty hands; we had neither the necessary propaganda material nor the necessary technical equipment and we were at a disadvantage compared with the other political parties in the country. However, I hope that we will prove to be a really constructive force in the political life of our country.

[Sagorska] After the elections a campaign against your organization started in the areas where most of the Bulgarian Muslims live, which led to nationwide tensions. What do you say on these events?

[Dogan] When on 10 July 1990, in Veliko Turnovo, the Grand National Assembly started its session, various forces tried to prevent our movement from entering parliament. Allegedly, the fact that our group is in

parliament nurtures separatist trends. This is anachronistic and if we continued to think in this way we could forget all ambitions for a civilized European way of life once and for all. Four of the 23 DPS deputies are Bulgarians. This is an important fact, which stresses our principle of forming a universal organization in every respect.

[Sagorska] What do you expect of the new Bulgarian president, Zhelyu Zhelev, concerning a solution to our national question?

[Dogan] I very much hope and I am firmly convinced that Zhelev will pay particular attention to this problem and will introduce the necessary steps to democratize Bulgaria and to achieve a national consensus. Without the reestablishment of the basic rights and freedoms for all Bulgarian citizens, that is, also for the ethnic minorities in Bulgaria, we can hardly speak of a process of democratization. Because the precondition is that democracy materializes in the political, social, and cultural area.

Protesters Want DPS Clarification

AU0709182490 Sofia BTA in English 1759 GMT 7 Sep 90

["Danube Highway Blocked for Political Reasons"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 7 Sep (BTA)—Supporters of the National Union "Bulgaria" blocked today a highway which connects the Danubean cities of Silistra and Ruse, and demanded "a clarification of the political meaning of the Movement for Rights and Freedoms."

The citizens from Silistra which determined themselves as "representatives of the patriotic forces in Bulgaria," appealed to Prime Minister Lukanov not to endorse the temporary municipality councils proposed by the political parties "before the problem related with the Movement for Rights and Freedoms, which consists of representatives of the Bulgarian Muslims is clarified."

Preparations for Elections To Replace Semerdzhiev

AU0709113490 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian 5 Sep 90 p 2

[Mitko Bozhkov report: "Elections for Velingrad Deputy"]

[Text] Today, 5 September, the deadline expires for the registration of the ballot colors of parties that did not participate in the Grand National Assembly elections, but intend to nominate a candidate (or candidates) for by-elections at the 92d Single-Mandate Constituency in Velingrad. This parliamentary seat remained vacant after Atanas Semerdzhiev was elected vice president of the Republic. The political forces which competed in the last parliamentary elections will run again with ballots of the same color as at the Grand National Assembly elections.

Seven candidates for National Assembly deputies were registered in the Velingrad Constituency during the June 1990 elections—in the following order: One for each of the participating parties, namely the Bulgarian Socialist Party [BSP], the Union of Democratic Forces [SDS] and the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BZNS], the Rights and Freedoms Movement, the Alternative Socialist Organization, the Union of Nonparty Members, and the Parliamentary Movement for the Turnovo Constitution.

Mr. Dimitur Popov, secretary and spokesman of the Central Electoral Commission, stated as follows after yesterday's meeting of the commission: New political forces have the opportunity of running for these by-elections. Therefore, I think that the forthcoming by-elections are likely to reflect the current popularity of the political forces and indicate whether their relative importance and influence has shifted since the last elections. The interest in the forthcoming by-elections is also increased by the fact that they closely precede the local elections for administrative and self-government organs which we are to be scheduled for some time before the end of the year.

The program adopted by the Central Electoral Commission for the Velingrad by-elections also maps out some other important deadlines, such as the provision that the voters' lists for the area should be compiled and published by 5 September; that the registration of candidates for Semerdzhiev's seat should be pursued until 12 September and their names should be publicized no later than 18 September 1990.

Tolbukhin BSP To Distance Itself From Past

AU0909195990 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian 6 Sep 90 p 2

[Text] Tolbukhin, 5 Sep (DUMA correspondent Nikolay Zhelev)—Stormy and prolonged debates continued late into the night at the plenum of the Tolbukhin Municipal Council of the Bulgarian Socialist Party [BSP]. In the report of the group in charge of collecting and collating warning tip-offs about BSP members and former and present party, state, and economic leaders who, through their actions, had caused material and moral damage to the municipal party organization and to society, as well as in the speeches made by dozens of Socialists, a most detailed investigation was conducted into the facts.

The plenum decided to dissociate itself from the former activities, former style, and methods of work of the following: Vulkan Shopov and Gancho Krustev, former first secretaries of the Tolbukhin Municipal Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party; Ivan Dimitrov and Kostadin Stanev, former secretaries of the municipal party committee and chairmen of the Tolbukhin Okrug People's Council; former secretaries of the municipal

party committee Zhelyu Dobrev, Dimo Uzunov, Petur Nikov, and Dimitur Vlaykov; Venelin Zhekov, the city's former chief architect and chairman of the Tolbukhin Municipal People's Council; Minyo Nachev, former deputy chairman of the Tolbukhin Municipal People's Council; Petur Apostolov, former leader of Balkantourist in Albena; Vasil Rusev, chief director of the Bulgarian National Bank; and Nikola Dobrev, former first secretary of the party committee in the town of Tolbukhin.

A second resolution recommended that party organizations at the local level examine the party positions of the above Socialists and adopt a view in accordance with the BSP statute.

In the case of two persons (D. Dimitrov and R. Mitev), the municipal BSP council did not support the proposal of the working group that it should dissociate itself from them.

Minister Kostov Announces New Educational Reforms

AU0709110090

[Editorial Report] DUMA in Bulgarian on 5 September 1990 carries on pages 1 and 2 an 800-word report by Veliana Khristova entitled "Five-Day School Week With Revised Textbooks and Programs," describing a news conference of the National Education Ministry held on 4 September 1990 in Sofia at which Minister Konstantin Kosev announced several educational reforms for the upcoming school year.

According to the announcements made at the news conference, the new school year is opening on 17 September 1990 and a five-day school week is being introduced.

Minister Konstantin Kostov is further quoted, stating as follows: "The new situation in our country requires qualitative changes in the methods, organization, and structure of the educational system. De-ideologization and depolitization are basic principles but they cannot be fully applied, considering that school is training human beings, and not robots. The main thing, however, is to eliminate political organizations on school territory, the intentional indoctrination and compulsory prevalence of a single ideology, and to promote the opportunity for students and teachers of acquiring and expressing their own views on all domestic and international developments."

Several other reforms were announced at the news conference, such as the elimination of "elementary military training" for high school students and the introduction of a "comprehensive program on ecological education." A shortage of English language teachers was reported and the planning of improvements in foreign language programs was mentioned.

On the subject of professional education, the Ministry of National Education officials announced "the introduction of new forms of managerial and economic training, despite the fact that no private schools exist in our country, as yet." The speakers added that the opening of colleges and schools with participation of foreign countries is envisaged.

As for the problem of revised textbooks for the new school year, they are reported to be in preparation. It was announced that "some new, hastily edited textbooks have been published, while others have been revised, or altogether withdrawn." It was also pointed out that, being technically impossible to revise all textbooks published in 1989, for example, "some illustrations and symbols of the totalitarian system which are already rejected" may be still found in them.

Questions of a paper shortage in connection with school materials were also mentioned at the news conference.

Podkrepa's Trenchev Asked To Surrender Passport

AU0709201190 Sofia BTA in English 1926 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Sofia, 7 Sep (BTA)—Konstantin Trenchev, president of the "Podkrepa" Labour Confederation, received today an official demand to hand back his official travel passport.

This was announced on TV by Trenchev himself, who did not specify the source that issued this document, which equals a demand for prohibition to leave the country.

Public accusations were recently addressed at "Podkrepa" 's leader from parliament's rostrum, which were related with his actions during the night the Socialists' Supreme Council headquarters were set on fire. Trenchev expressed today bewilderment with the juridical grounds of the document. The item of the Law for Travel Passports envisages depriving of passports of "persons whose travel endangers the state's security."

"I would like to know how I endanger state security and whether there is still a party which continues to identify itself with the state," Mr. Trenchev said. He said he had been invited to a conference on syndicate issues in Vienna and Paris at the end of the month. "We will tell our Western friends about this document and this restriction which was imposed on me," he said.

Rural Tobacco Workers Declare 'Symbolic Strike'

AU0709194890 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] In Krumovgrad and Ivaylovgrad Municipalities, 6,348 tobacco producers from 11 labor cooperative farms have declared a symbolic strike. Their declaration states that tobacco production provides 90 percent of the income of the population in these districts, which means

that at the current purchase prices tens of thousands of people in this region are doomed to poverty.

The Bulgartabak Economic Trust, the declaration states, is still living under the illusion that it holds a monopoly, and fails to resolve the problems which have arisen. If the purchase prices for this year's tobacco harvest are not increased during the next few weeks, the tobacco workers of Krumovgrad and Ivaylovgrad Municipalities will begin a strike on 1 October.

Statistics Bureau Reports Decreases in Production

AU0809175390 Sofia BTA in English 1720 GMT 8 Sep 90

["Production Shrinks"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 8 Sep (BTA)—According to an announcement of the Central Statistical Board, which has been released for publication, production has been declining in the first eight months of the year and this tendency will persevere in September, too.

The output was 9.7 percent down on the like period last year. Twenty companies account for 65 percent of the production shrinkage. They manufacture petrochemicals, steel, rolled iron, coke, electric and ice trucks and machine tools.

The shortage of raw and prime materials is still the main culprit for the decline of production. The announcement lists among the other reasons the closure of uneconomic and environment polluting businesses.

Construction performance was 6.2 percent worse. The discontinuance of haulage to Iraq and Kuwait is one reason for the lower profit from transport.

The retail turnover statistics show that the scarce items: sugar, cooking oil, rice, meat, cheese and eggs, include some which went to the market in larger quantities than in the same period of 1989.

Exports, mainly to the Western countries, fell in the first eight months of the year. Production in all types of farms is expected to fall short of target.

Companies Form National Leasing Association

AU0909200190 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian 6 Sep 90 p 2

[Mara Georgieva report]

[Text] On 5 September, 14 one-person, collective, associated, and joint stock companies signed in Sofia the constituent agreement for the formation of the Bulgarian Leasing Association [Bulgarska Lizingova Asotsiatsiya]. Next October, the association will become a full member of Leaseurope—the European Leasing Federation, which includes 883 West European leasing companies united in 16 national associations. Bulgaria will be the first of the East European countries to join Leaseurope.

Leasing is a classical form of long-term rental. The word comes from English and means granting or receiving for rent. The leasing company buys certain property from the producer and leases it out for use by those who need it for a fixed period in return for payment of a predetermined amount.

The association will provide protection for its members in relation to Bulgarian and foreign organs and organizations in conducting their leasing operations. It will take part in preparing and will itself prepare draft texts for legal acts in the leasing field. In the description of the subject of the association's activity, it is also stated that it will collect statistical data which is in the interest of its members and the leasing business. In addition, the Bulgarian Leasing Association will organize training in the leasing field both in Bulgaria and abroad, as well as the exchange of specialists.

Dimitur Tadarukov, first deputy general director of Bulgarleasing, was elected as chairman of the association.

Lukanov Heralds 'Breakthrough' in Talks With Ozal

AU0809173390 Sofia BTA in English 1706 GMT 8 Sep 90

["Lukanov: Breakthrough in Bulgaro-Turkish Relations"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 8 Sep (BTA)—"I believe that conditions are being created not only for a speedy normalization but also for a speedy progress of contacts between Bulgaria and Turkey," Mr. Andrey Lukanov, prime minister of Bulgaria, told the BTA after his return from a two-day visit to Turkey where he conferred with President Turgut Ozal.

Mr. Lukanov said his visit to Turkey has helped reach a breakthrough point in Bulgaro-Turkish relations. The Bulgarian head of government described his talks with the president of Turkey as constructive and even friendly.

"At this meeting it became evident that the sides think this is the right time for a full normalization of bilateral relations," Mr. Lukanov pointed out. He believes that the processes of democratization in Bulgaria and the changes in Europe are conducive to this, too. "It seems there is already a clear awareness that we stand nothing to gain by soured, abnormal relations and that we stand a lot to gain by normal, good neighborly ties with Turkey," the Bulgarian prime minister said.

Mr. Andrey Lukanov pointed out that he told the Turkish president quite frankly that Bulgaria views its relations with Turkey, among other things, in the context of its national security and territorial integrity and that it would like to seek a comprehensive settlement of the

questions concerning security, political, economic and humanitarian cooperation. The Turkish side accepted this view.

Mr. Lukanov and Mr. Ozal agreed on meetings between the two countries' Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of the economy, on exchange of visits by representatives of the business community and on a consideration of the whole range of bilateral relations.

President Ozal said he was willing to meet with President Zhelyu Zhelev of Bulgaria when they go to New York for the UN session. The Bulgarian prime minister believes that if this meeting is held, it could confirm the dialogue and achieve further progress.

Mr. Andrey Lukanov said that the Turkish president had agreed on an exchange of visits at an early date by the two countries' chiefs of general staff.

Addressing a meeting organized in Antalya within the framework of the United Nations development program, Mr. Andrey Lukanov observed that the economic and political reforms in Eastern Europe and in Bulgaria run into difficulties.

Further Reportage on Lukanov Visit

WA0709162990

For reportage on the visit by Prime Minister Andrey Lukanov to Turkey to attend a UN Development Program conference on global development problems, please see the Turkey section of the 7 September West Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

'Strong' U.S. Peace Corps Presence Welcomed

AU0709185190 Sofia BTA in English 1630 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Sofia, 7 Sep (BTA)—Today's meeting between Bulgarian Vice President Atanas Semerdzhiev and the U.S. Peace Corps Director Paul Coverdell confirmed a mutual readiness for strengthening and expansion of cooperation. Bulgarian President Zhelyu Zhelev and the state leadership will welcome a strong Peace Corps presence in this country, Atanas Semerdzhiev said.

The vice president acquainted the guest with the democratic changes in Bulgaria and stressed on the firm intention to build a law-committed, multiparty state with a market-oriented economy.

The participation of volunteers from the Peace Corps in the sphere of education and agriculture is rendered special significance. There are also possibilities for cooperation in business, health care, and environment protection.

Paul Coverdell positively assessed the changes in Bulgaria and said he admired the state leadership activity and the determination of the Bulgarian people to follow the path of democracy.

Semerdzhiev Clarifies Stance at CFE Talks

AU0709184990 Sofia BTA in English 1738 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Sofia, 7 Sep (BTA)—Deputy President Atanas Semerdzhiev's briefing today clarified further the issues discussed two days back at the first session of the Council for National Security. It concerned matters related with the position of the Bulgarian delegation at the negotiations on Conventional Military Forces in Europe about the admissible limits of the major categories of armaments of the Bulgarian forces approved at the session.

Atanas Semerdzhiev made it clear that the Bulgarian delegation was asked to work for the non-existence in Europe of zones with various degrees of security, for the establishment of the principles of equal security for all countries.

The deputy president of the Republic stressed that Bulgaria's geopolitical and geostrategic position are not given their due at the Vienna negotiations. There is an equality of the forces in the sub-region in which Bulgaria is and inequality in the country's zone of contact with NATO, Atanas Semerdzhiev said. He spoke in favour of a minimum military potential of Bulgaria which should not go below the level of the needs of defence.

World Bank Official: Membership by Month's End

AU0709182290 Sofia BTA in English 1745 GMT 7 Sep 90

["Bulgaria To Become World Bank Member by End of September"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 7 Sep (BTA)—"I expect that Bulgaria will become a member of the World Bank by the end of September," said Eugeo Lari, director of the World Bank for Europe, at a press conference. "After that a programme will be developed for technical and financial assistance, the major trends of which have been discussed by the bank's experts and Bulgarian official representatives."

"My first impressions are that the attention of the World Bank should be directed at the economic reform in Bulgaria," Eugenio Lari said. He explained that he had in mind the transition from a centralized planned economy towards a market-oriented economy by means of privatization, development of small and medium enterprises and of the infrastructure: telecommunications, transport, a new strategy in energy and ecology, etc.

Mr. Lari met with members of the government and with economic experts of the opposition.

Ecologists Protest Romanian Pollution Declaration

AU0709181190 Sofia BTA in English 1731 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Sofia, 7 Sep (BTA)—Ecologists from Byala protested against yesterday's declaration of Romania's Ministry of Foreign Affairs which was estimated as an attempt to shift the responsibility about the ecological issue in the region of Ruse-Giurgiu.

The Ecoglasnost Society of this town in north-eastern Bulgaria expressed its solidarity with the citizens of Ruse who are permanently breathing the chlorine-polluted air of the chemical combined works of Giurgiu. The ecologists from Byala are insisting upon the observance of the agreements between Bulgaria and Romania and are appealing for President Zhelyu Zhelev's interference in the interest of the final settlement of this pending ecological issue.

Ecoglasnost warned that they will block the stretch near Byala on the Bucharest-Sofia highway for cars with Romanian registration if urgent measures are not undertaken to solve the pollution problem of Ruse.

Chlorine Registered in Ruse Air

AU0609191190 Sofia BTA in English 1742 GMT 6 Sep 90

["Another 'Chemical Attack' on Ruse"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 6 Sep (BTA)—The content of chlorine in the air over the city of Ruse exceeded the permissible levels yesterday and today.

The highest concentration of chlorine ions in the atmosphere of the city was measured as 1.7 over the threshold of safety. Ruse is constantly "gassed" by the chemical works in Giurgiu, Romania, across the Danube.

Dienstbier Receives Slovak National Council Head

LD0409132890 Prague CTK in English 1207 GMT 4 Sep 90

[Text] Bratislava Sept 4 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Jiri Dienstbier met here today with chairman of the Slovak National Council (Slovak Parliament) Frantisek Miklosko to exchange opinions on the internal political situation in Czechoslovakia and the country's foreign political orientation.

The meeting was marked by bilateral interest in mutual understanding. Both sides have one target—to preserve the Federation and jointly solve all problems.

Speaking about his yesterday's talks with representatives of the Slovak Government, Jiri Dienstbier said that they showed a common opinion that the country's foreign policy should be unified.

Frantisek Miklosko informed Jiri Dienstbier of the structure of the Slovak National Council and said that in general the processes taking place in Slovakia are not efforts at separation but at certain autonomy.

Dienstbier Interviewed on Bratislava Talks

LD0409211490 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 4 Sep 90

[Dienstbier's responses in Czech throughout]

[Text] A two-day visit to Bratislava by Jiri Dienstbier, deputy federal premier and minister of foreing affairs of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, ended today with a visit to the Slovak National Council and talks with its representatives. Editor Miroslav Polacek talked to him and to Milan Knazko, Slovak minister for international relations, about the results of the visit.

[Begin recording] [Polace] Mr. Dienstbier, yesterday you said that you could speak to Mr. Knazko openly without any restrictions. Was this the case with our other politicians as well?

[Dienstbier] I always speak openly and without restrictions and I think that the attitude of the other side was exactly the same. I think that we have agreed on things quite openly.

[Polacek] Would you say that the results are useful for clarifying the situation between the federal and the Slovak Governments?

[Dienstbier] I think that on the international stage we can act as one state—there, simply, no one would take us as anything else. On this there is an agreement between the federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Slovak Government.

[Polacek] Could we touch upon some specific points on which you have agreed in the course of the talks?

[Dienstbier] The issue is for the organ to have such a name which would not evoke any kind of doubts—not only in the Czech lands but also, above all, on the international stage. This and also the powers of such an organ and of a possible Czech organ—which obviously will be different than the Slovak ministry—all this will be agreed on at a meeting of a commission of experts which will be held soon. We shall also set up here in Bratislava an office of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs whose tasks will be, above all, a fast transmission of information and cooperation between the ministry and the Slovak Government and its international organ and it will also be in charge of contacts with consulates, diplomatic missions, and international organizations.

We have also agreed on setting up of a system of information flow to prevent situations in which we only get information about each other via the press—often very distorted. I am saying this as a journalist, not as a minister. I can see that not only ministers are unable to do things well but journalists too are not able to work. It will take us all quite a while before we are able to transmit information exactly.

[Polacek] Mr. Knazko, at present, voices have been heard that your appointment is too premature and that the federal legislature has to approve it.

[Knazko] It is contained in the program statement of the Slovak Government. This is yet again one of the many misunderstandings because when we proceed from the principle that this is not a division of powers, interference into powers of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs, we cannot talk about prematurity. I personally think that it has come quite late, in fact. I am glad that (?the setting up) of this sector comes under pressure from the changes in our economy toward a market economy in which direct international contacts will become necessary, not only for republican governments but also for individual enterprises and institutes, as well as for individuals. This does not mean that we shall conclude—as the level of enterprises or individuals—international agreements on war and peace. It means simply that direct international contacts are a necessry prerequisite for the revival of our economy and our life as a whole. [end recording]

Joint Federal Assembly Session To Convene 13 Sep

LD0509142190 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] The Presidiums of the Chamber of the People and the Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly dealt today with preparations for the sixth joint session of the chambers and decided to convene it on 13, 17, 18, 19, and 20 September.

It is expected that deputies will welcome French President Francois Mitterrand and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher as distinguished guests at the session.

From the legislative program the agenda will include above all government draft bills on income tax, parents' contributions, and the designation of powers in matters of internal law and order.

The deputies will hear an address by Federal Premier Marian Calfa on the economic reform and on the meeting of representatives of the three governments in Trencianske Teplice.

The forthcoming session of both chambers of the parliament has also on its agenda a report by the federal minister of the interior on the security situation in the Republic.

Press, Parties Protest New Legal Measures

AU0409135790

[Editorial Report] Czech and Slovak newspapers from 30 August to 3 September publish commentaries as well as party statements criticizing the "legal measures" of the Federal Assembly Presidium approved on 30 August. The commentaries focus on two of the three "measures"—the measure which extends the range of offices filled by appointment and the measure which extends the freeze on the transfer of political parties' property.

Prague PRACE in Czech on 30 August on page 3 publishes a 700-word Pavel Parma commentary entitled "Directors Like Chefs?" Although Parma admits the need to remove members of the former "nomenklatura," which is the original aim of the legal measure on the extension of leading posts filled by appointment, he expresses the concern that the measure might jeopardize "guarantees of an immensely large group of leading cadres" and, indirectly, result in economic losses. Parma also points out that, because no reason needs to be given for a manager's dismissal, the measure creates conditions for "settling personal accounts." Parma calls the legal measure an "unfortunate solution" and suggests that it would have been better to amend the labor code.

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 30 August on page 2 carries an 800-word Lenka Tomesova and Igor Sirota commentary on the above legal measure entitled "By Undemocratic Means Toward Democracy?" The commentary compares the legal measure of the Federal Assembly Presidium with a similar legal measure of 1969, which provided the legal basis for the dismissal of exponents and sympathizers of the "Prague Spring" of 1968. The RUDE PRAVO commentators believe that the new legislation could lead to discrimination on political grounds and, thereby, to "new cases of injustice."

Objections to the legal measure are also expressed by Petr Sabata in Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech on 30 August on page 2. In a 700-word commentary entitled "Where To Look for Enemies," Sabata calls the new legislation "a short-winded measure designed to hoodwink the public." Sabata says that Civic Forum, which initiated the new legislation, is itself to blame for the survival of the "old structures." Had the parliament already passed the transformation law and had the process of privatization already started, there would be no need to wage a struggle for the removal of the old "nomenklatura cadres." As Sabata points out, "The new owners would know how to deal with the problem."

Sabata also believes that the new legislation is a "double-edged sword" because the "old structures," too, will be able to use it against their adversaries wherever their positions are stronger.

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 31 August on page 2 carries a 400-word statement by Vasil Mohorita, chairman of the Club of Communist Deputies in the Federal Assembly, on the approval of the legal measure extending the range of offices filled by appointment. The statement says that "serious snags and risks are inherent in the adopted measure. It could set off an avalanche-like campaign for changes in managerial posts regardless of their expediency and thus cause disorganization in the economy, disruption of production cycles, and further seriously complicate the development of our national economy and personal relations." According to Mohorita, the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPCZ] "is resolutely opposed to the abuse for political ends of the exchange of managerial workers, its becoming a tool for settling personal disputes, or for realizing the interests of the political line of one platform." Mohorita also draws attention to the fact that Czechoslovakia is a signatory to the ILO [International Labor Office] Convention, which prohibits any discrimination of workers who meet the set qualification requirements.

A RUDE PRAVO report on the approval of the legal measure, published on 31 August on page 1, notes that of the six CPCZ deputies represented in the Federal Assembly Presidium, only two (V. Mohorita and P. Kanis) voted against its adoption, while two (J. Jeneral and J. Pernica) abstained, and two (M. Bencik and J. Stank) voted for its adoption.

Czech and Slovak newspapers also publish critical reactions to the legal measure on the property of political parties, which extends the term within which former member organizations of the National Front cannot freely handle their property.

Prague SVOBODNE SLOVO in Czech on 30 August on page 4 carries an 800-word Jana Schillingova commentary entitled "Who Is Served by the 'Measure'?" Schillingova argues that the measure is "a continuation of the policy of liquidation of small parties," practiced by the communist regime.

Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech on 1 September on page 2 publishes a 250-word joint statement by the Czechoslovak Social Democracy, the Czechoslovak Socialist Party, the Agricultural Party, and the Green Party. The statement says that, even though originally the legal measure was designed to prevent the CPCZ's "manipulation with its dubiously acquired

property," the "democratic political forces" are affected by it far more severely. "Not only does it limit the possibilities of their development, it endangers their very existence," the statement says. The four parties appeal to the Federal Assembly to enable political parties to freely dispose of their property and to work out a system for financing political parties.

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 1 September on page 2 publishes a 100-word statement by the Assembly of Political Parties, Movements, and Associations in the CSFR. The statement "rejects" the legal measure of the Federal Assembly Presidium as "a hidden economic attack on the existential foundation of new political and social subjects."

Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech on 3 September on page 1 carries a 300-word "Statement by the Czechoslovak People's Party" on the above legislation. The statement endorses the previously published reaction of the four political parties, adding that "the legal measure of the Federal Assembly Presidium is not only at sharp variance with democratic principles, but with any logic." The statement appeals to the Federal Assembly to "expeditiously revise" the measure, as well as the amendment to the corporate tax law, "if it does not want to liquidate the multiparty democratic political system in the CSFR." The statement also demands the return of all property of the Czechoslovak People's Party expropriated after 1948. It calls it an "irony of modern Czechoslovak history" that "the same people are taking part in such undemocratic acts who were closely associated with the advent of the communist epoch."

Civic Forum on Replacement of Communist Managers

LD0509211590 Prague CTK in English 1801 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] Prague Sept 5 (CTK)—Last week's legislative measure of the Czechoslovak parliament Presidium providing grounds for the replacement of managers and the former nomenclature, i.e. people registered for top jobs under the communist regime, in the central bodies of state administration was described as an important step by Civic Forum spokesman Vladimir Zelezny today.

Petr Kucera, representative of the Coordinating Centre of the Civic Forum, the movement which won the overall majority in last June's elections, said that the main responsibility in the implementation of this measure will rest with the ministers and their offices, but the Civic Forum assumes co-responsibility for the process. The aim of the measure is to prepare the ground for economic reform.

Agreement has also been reached with the Public Against Violence, the winner of the elections in Slovakia, the smaller of Czechoslovakia's two republics.

Kucera said that the legislation would make it possible to replace managers in enterprises where employees are dissatisfied with the former management. The result must be competent authorities which are trusted by the workers. It must not turn into people-hunting, he said.

The measures are to help people at places where they feel helpless against the old "nomenclatures". The initiative is to be taken by the trade unions, representatives of independent groups and employees. The higher authority, i.e. ministries and national committees, will have the decisive say.

Report on Conflict, Developments in CSL, Daily

AU0509181590

[Editorial Report] Czech newspapers between 30 August and 1 September publish several items dealing with recent developments in the Czechoslovak People's Party [CSL] and LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE, the CSL daily.

Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech on 31 August, page 5, carries a 250-word "(vis)"—signed report on a "meeting of representatives of allied reform currents in the CSL" held "a few days ago." A statement adopted at the meeting notes that the "public distrusts the CSL" because of "conceptual and other mistakes of the party leadership, enhanced by the Bartoncik affair." The representatives of "reform currents" in the CSL state their intention to "establish a new democratic party on Christian democratic principles." This new party, they continue, cannot be led by present CSL Chairman Josef Bartoncik because of his past contacts with the StB [secret police], and also because of his "undemocratic practices"—his "authoritarian style of leadership" and because "he places personal interests above party interests."

Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech on 30 August, page 1, carries a 300-word communique on a session of the CSL Central Committee Presidium held on 28 August. The communique states, among other things, that "the Presidium considered the activity of the so-called reform currents within the party. It stressed that a positive democratic discussion within a modern party is a contribution, yet it expressed doubts about the aims pursued by these currents. Everything should be aimed at building the party, and not at breaking it up. The Presidium also underlined the need to reinforce the unity of Christian political forces." In another part, the communique states that the Presidium decided to establish a working group to work on the project of a new party journal, which should build on the tradition of the pre-1948 party journal VYVOJ [Development]. The Presidium reportedly charged J. Paterova with heading the new working group and "releived her from the post of LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE deputy chief editor in this connection." H. Bastlova was appointed the new LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE deputy chief editor.

Prague LIDOVE NOVINY in Czech on 31 August, page 8, under the headline "On the Situation in LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE," publishes a 300-word statement by eight LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE journalists, including Jana Paterova, the dismissed deputy chief editor. As LIDOVE NOVINY states, it publishes this statement "as

an expression of support." The statement says that, after Josef Bartoncik's reelection as CSL chairman, the CSL leadership has again resorted to "command methods of management" vis-a-vis the party paper methods "which have now led to the immediate dismissal of J. Paterova from the post of deputy chief editor." An additional eight "inconvenient journalists," four of them heads of department, have reportedly been "transferred outside the editorial staff, ostensibly to prepare the journal VYVOJ." The statement links these personnel changes to a protest statement issued by a group of LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE journalists in June. In this statement the journalists demanded "the transformation of LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE into a modern Christian daily based on morality and respectability" and opposed "censorship" practiced by the CSL leadership.

Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech on 1 September, page 1, carries a 120-word "(re)"—signed report entitled "On the Situation in LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE." Referring to the LIDOVE NOVINY statement of 31 August, the report reiterates that the aim of the personnel changes in LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE "is the creation of a working group to revive the journal VYVOJ." The LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE management reportedly "fully understands the reasons which led to this measure" of the party leadership, even though it "palpably weakens" the newspaper's staff.

Conflict in Socialist Party Escalates

AU0409080590 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 30 Aug 90 p 2

["(zn)"-signed report: "Split Imminent"]

[Text] Through the Public Information Service, we have obtained information on the Tuesday [28 August] meeting of the Prague City Committee of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party [CSS], which, together with the National Social Assembly (NSS), has long been described as a "second center" in the party. The meeting was preceded by a session of the Prague CSS City Committee Presidium, which—in harmony with the recommendation of the Saturday [25 August] Third NSS and as a goodwill gesture—revoked its decision to expel J. Vyvadil, J. Skoda, J. Kral, and J. Priborsky from the CSS. In the debate at the CSS City Committee meeting, the view prevailed that an agreement with the present conservative CSS leadership is no longer possible. The party leadership is under the control of exponents who continue to use methods of the past when they closely collaborated with the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPCZ]. During the session, voices were also to be heard to the effect that the split in the party could be an aftereffect of the "intelligence game" played by the CPCZ and the State Security Corps. The CSS City Committee decided, by a majority of votes, to join the ultimatum of the NSS and to demand—in the interest of the party's future role and, above all, in the interest of strengthening democratic structures in our country—the resignation of the entire CSS Central Committee at its forthcoming meeting.

Party Groups Argue Against Split

LD0509153790 Prague CTK in English 1352 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] Prague Sept 5 (CTK)—Representatives of the Liberal Social Alternative and the movement of the 19th November which are two opinion streams within the Czechoslovak Socialist Party told journalists here today that they want to seek all possible ways to prevent the party's disintegration.

They further said that they supported democracy as regards various thought streams in the party, but within the framework of the party's rules. In case they are not observed this activity could be regarded as a splinter one. In this respect the activity of representatives of the National Social Assembly, who do not respect the leading party bodies, could be regarded as splinter.

Journalists learned that the most critical situation is in Prague, which differs considerably from that in the country. The party's members who live outside Prague devote more time to practical activities, such as the preparation for local elections than to opinion and political disputes.

Calfa To Begin Giving Weekly TV Interviews

LD0509050490 Prague Television Service in Czech 1730 GMT 4 Sep 90

[Excerpts] Marian Calfa, federal premier, today met representatives of our largest mass media at a working luncheon. They discussed the work of journalists in the new social situation, when there is obviously freedom of press, but sometimes the desire for sensational news prevails over the ability to provide objective information quickly. This, according to the staff of the press center, is also true of the way journalists report on the activities of the federal government. The aim of the meeting therefore was also to find ways to improve the situation in this sphere. [passage omitted]

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Mr. Director, have you agreed on anything specific?

[Director of CSFR Television J. Kanturek] Yes, we have agreed with Mr. Premier—in fact, by this we are fulfilling a promise we gave our viewers at the beginning of the summer—on regular weekly interviews with Mr. Premier. We shall broadcast them on Fridays, and we shall start under the title Ten Minutes With the Premier this coming Friday [7 September]. [end recording]

Calfa on Illegal Money Changing, Economic Reform

LD0509052190 Prague Television Service in Czech 2005 GMT 4 Sep 90

[Interview with Premier Calfa by unidentified reporter; place and date not given—recorded; Calfa statements in Slovak]

[Text] Members of the federal government met deputies from the Planning and Budget Committee of the Federal Assembly at Kolodeje Castle this evening. In spite of the fact that the meeting was not formal in character, the discussion concentrated mainly on one point: the preliminary script of the economic reform. The deputies made use of their rights and made economic experts prepare for them five opposing variants. Milos Zeman says that deputies basically agree with the script. They expressed differing standpoints in particular on the issue of the free shares distribution privatization scheme and devaluation.

The proposal put forward for discussion, which on its own is a variant of two differing concepts, is taken as a solid basis for discussions in both chambers of the Federal Assembly.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Mr. Premier, you came slightly late. You had an important meeting. Can you tell us what it was about?

[Calfa] Today we discussed with a number of qualified officials from the Federation and the republics the issue of underhanded moneychanging. It is estimated that approximately $250 million is exchanged through state institutions, and the same sum is exchanged illegally. The situation is serious. We think that it requires an urgent solution.

[Reporter] Do you think it can be dealt with speedily? Have you arrived at any concrete solutions?

[Calfa] Naturally, this problem is a result of the state of our economy, but we are not quite powerless. We have agreed on specific measures in three areas: in banking, in law amendment, and as to the activity of foreigners in this regard in our country, in granting visas. These measures are to be submitted to the federal government in September, and we should promulgate them immediately and implement them straightaway. [end recording]

Most Pensions To Be Raised Beginning 1 Oct

AU0509154590 Bratislava NARODNA OBRODA in Slovak 1 Sep 90 p 2

[CTK report: "A Report for 3 Million Citizens; Pensions Will Go Up in October"]

[Text] Prague—The pensions of about 3 million pensioners in the CSFR—i.e. about 85 percent of all pensioners—will be raised as of 1 October 1990. The increase concerns pensions which are the sole source of income, old-age pensions, disability pensions, long-term service pensions, as well as widows' and orphans' pensions.

Pensions awarded prior to December 1975 will be raised 10 percent, pensions awarded in the years 1976 to 1978 raised seven percent, and pensions awarded in the years 1979 to 1981 raised six percent. Pensions awarded in the years 1982 to 1984 will be raised five percent and, finally, pensions awarded by 30 September 1988 four percent.

Pensions which are the only source of income will be raised to 1,200 korunas per person; if another family member is dependent on this income, the pension will be raised to 2,000 korunas.

Deputy Minister on Cutting Army by One-Third

LD0509153990 Prague CTK in English 1401 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] Prague Sept 5 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Deputy Defence Minister for Education and Culture Antonin Rasek voiced himself at a press conference here today in favour of about-fifty-per cent professionalization of the Czechoslovak Army.

He added that full professionalization is at present impossible since it depends on modernization of the armed forces and especially on the economic possibilities of the country.

Antonin Rasek said that the numerical strength of the Army will be cut by about one-third, i.e. 69,000 persons which will bring the Army to a level comparable with other European countries.

Journalists were informed at the press conference that by September 1, 1990, as many as 9,380 career soldiers (i.e. 15.3 per cent) were released. 4,904 of them were generals and officers. 51.6 per cent people left the Army on their own request, 23.6 per cent of them did not sign the new oath, 18.5 per cent retired, 3.8 per cent were dismissed for incompetence, and 1.9 per cent for health reasons, seven-tenths of the overall figure were people under thirty.

Some 640 former army members dismissed after the crushing of the revival process in Czechoslovakia by a Soviet-led invasion on August 21, 1968, have returned to the Army.

Antonin Rasek said he favours cutting military service to 12 months (previously, it lasted two years, but was lowered to 18 months earlier this year).

Journalists were also told that twenty Czechoslovak officers will soon visit the military academy in Koblenz and others will go to the Bundeswehr to study its commanding and managing experience. Similar stays are being discussed with France and Britain.

Langos on Media-Interior Ministry Relations

AU0409201090 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 30 Aug 90 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Jan Langos, CSFR interior minister, by Rostislav Rod; place and date not given: "A New Type of Conversation"]

[Excerpts] Recently, there has been—as they say—a complete breakdown in relations between the police and the mass information media. The directors and commanders have always assured us that they would be glad to help, but the federal interior minister, apparently, prohibited them from issuing any kind of information. Does this mean, perhaps, that something is again going on that the public should not know about? And why does the federal interior minister in particular suffer from an aversion to journalists? We asked Jan Langos, federal interior minister, for his response. [passage omitted]

[Rod] Mr. Minister, how should we, as journalists, understand the order with which you—apparently—prohibited all directors, commanders, and other responsible people in your department from communicating with journalists?

[Langos] The Interior Ministry staff at all levels knew prior to 17 November 1989 exactly what they could and could not say to the public. It is as if they forgot everything after the revolution. Recently, they have often violated their pledge to remain silent, although they know they should not act in such a way. At the same time, no one has been exempted from the still valid law on official and state secrecy. This certainly does not mean that I am now placing officers under some kind of embargo or obligation to remain silent. On the contrary. I said: If any officer at any level is not sure what he may inform the public about, then he has the opportunity to consult with me about it. I can then give my consent to make the information public. That is, I am somehow tempering the wording of the law on official and state secrecy. The opportunity for police officers to publicly air their views—even about delicate issues which until recently were taboo—has certainly been expanded. If some reference is being made to my alleged prohibition, then it is possible to interpret this reference as false.

[Rod] What is the likely new structure of the Federal Interior Ministry? On Monday [27 August] Mr. Meciar, the Slovak premier, indicated that only the intelligence services and our equivalent of the FBI should be controlled on the federal level. Apparently, you are not an advocate of the opinion that the Office for the Protection of the Constitution and Democracy be detached from a Federal Interior Ministry department....

[Langos] A rationally motivated government draft law on demarcating jurisdiction in matters concerning domestic order and security in both republics is currently being prepared. This will be presented to Federal Assembly deputies. Mr. Meciar's ideas are not in complete harmony with the detailed paragraph by paragraph wording of the draft. The status of the Office for the Protection of the Constitution and Democracy will also be determined by law and will in no way depend on my wishes or ideas.

MLADA FRONTA Changes Name, Publisher

AU0409182590

[Editorial Report] The 1 September issue of the daily MLADA FRONTA in Czech appears under a new title—MLADA FRONTA DNES [Youth Front Today]—and with a new masthead. The new masthead designates the daily as a "newspaper" (zpravodajsky list), which replaces the former designation "youth daily" (denik mladeze). In the same issue, on page 1, MLADA FRONTA DNES publishes a 600-word article by Libor Sevcik, its editor-in-chief, which explains the changes. Sevcik says that the paper has finally ceased to be owned by the Union of the Young, the successor organization to the Socialist Youth Union, and is now published by the "M and F joint-stock company." The company's shareholders are the paper's staff journalists. Sevcik stresses that the paper has now acquired "independence and freedom also in the legal sense."

Latest Figures on Number of Refugees Reported

AU0409081790 Prague LIDOVE NOVINY in Czech 31 Aug 90 p 8

["(ij)"-signed report: "Will More Refugees Come?"]

[Excerpt] At a news conference yesterday, officials of the Czechoslovak Red Cross pointed out that the status of refugees in our territory remains unclear. They also drew attention to the possibility of a new wave of refugees from Bulgaria and the USSR, whose potential number they estimated at 5,000. In the opinion of the Czechoslovak Red Cross, it will be necessary to build a network of reception refugee camps. The existing camps are provisional and do not meet the situation.

There are three refugee camps in the Czech Republic at present. In Krasna Lipa, there are 55 Romanians, 11 Albanians, and 6 Bulgarians with 5 children. In Zastavka near Brno, there are 190 Romanian refugees in a building belonging to the Ministry of Interior. The largest number of Romanian refugees—215—is accommodated at Jablonecek near Mimon. [passage omitted]

Havel Thanks Those Helping Refugees

AU0409145890 Prague PRACE in Czech 30 Aug 90 p 1

[CTK report: "Vaclav Havel Conveys his Gratitude"]

[Text] Prague—Yesterday, President Vaclav Havel sent the following telegram to district national committees in Decin, Mimon, Zastavce near Brno, and Krasna Lipa:

"Esteemed and dear fellow citizens:

"Foreign nationals, some of whom are asking for asylum, have sought temporary refuge in our country. During the

past 40 years, we have grown unaccustomed to this kind of thing. We should feel proud that these people are asking us for help and are seeking more freedom in our country than they have at home. Many of them—for example, the Romanians—could no longer put up with hardship and, often, starvation and left their homeland. This was certainly a difficult decision for them and some of them set out on their journey with very small children. I thank you for helping them and for giving them shelter in your towns. Human assistance at a time of need not only enriches the person who receives it, but also the person who offers it. I believe, and I would hope, that the more affably people live together, the better they get to know each other."

Slovak Constitutional Commission Established

LD0409223190 Prague CTK in English 2049 GMT 4 Sep 90

[Text] Bratislava Sept 4 (CTK)—The Slovak Government approved at its session here today the composition of a 22-member commission to draft the Slovak Constitution, headed by Karol Planka.

The government noted that the economic part of its program statement has been insufficiently elaborated for particular sectors and enjoined ministries with its specification.

It approved a bill of the Slovak National Council (parliament) on the policy to be pursued in ensuring employment. It provides for setting up district labour offices as bodies of state administration. The law should take effect on October 1. It was noted that at the end of August, 12,780 seekers were registered in Slovakia, 6,200 of whom are on the dole.

The government gave its consent to the signing and ratification of the treaty on the rights of the child approved by the 44th session of the U.N. General Assembly on November 20, 1989.

The Slovak Government enjoined Deputy Premiers Jozef Kucerak and Vladimir Ondrus to quickly work out a report on Slovakia's participation in the embargo imposed on Iraq.

The government granted the request of Roman Kalisky to be released from the post of Slovak television director and appointed Petir Zeman, thus far editor-in-chief of the independent pictorial weekly ZIVOT, chairman of the Slovak syndicate of journalists to replace him.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stefan Lastovka, chief of the Main Police Administration of the Interior Ministry, was appointed Slovak Government's commissioner for the Czechoslovak anti-drug commission.

Czechoslovak Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Jiri Dienstbier, who attended part of the session, informed the ministers about his talks with Slovak representatives on question of division of powers between the Slovak and Czechoslovak Governments in relations with foreign countries. He noted that agreement was reached on a single foreign policy of the Czechoslovak state run by the federal ministry. Management of foreign trade should be decentralized. In Slovakia there will be a body for relations with other countries whose activity will be coordinated with the federal ministry, Dienstbier said.

Slovak Parties Propose Brno as New Capital

AU0409081990 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 31 Aug 90 p 1

[Statement by Miroslav Janek, chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party in Slovakia and Presidium member of the Liberal Union in Bratislava, and Milan Kajan, first secretary of the Party of Independent Democrats and Presidium member of the Liberal Union in Nove Zamky; place and date not given: "Will Brno Become the CSFR Capital?"]

[Text] The Presidium of the Liberal Union, a political alliance of parties of the liberal center, proposed at its session on 28 August 1990 that Brno be declared the capital of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic. The Liberal Union, whose founding members are the Liberal Democratic Party in Slovakia and the Party of Independent Democrats, has a number of political, economic, geographic, historical, and pragmatic reasons for its proposal. Many of the vestiges of the past—centralism, Czechoslovakism, as well as separatist and nationalist tendencies—have their roots in the fact that Czech Republic and federal bodies reside in the same city. The capital of the Czech Republic is thereby also capital of the CSFR and everything Czech is thus perceived as being identical with what is Czechoslovak. According to this proposal, all legislative, executive, and judicial bodies of the federation ought to be moved to Brno. We would be following the example of many countries where the historically most significant and largest city is not, at the same time, also the capital and seat of federal or central state bodies.

Slovaks Approve Financial, Educational Measures

AU0509082590 Bratislava NAKODNA OBRODA in Slovak 31 Aug 90 pp 1, 2

["(NO)"-signed report: "Meeting the Needs of the School Year"]

[Text] Bratislava—The Slovak Republic Government held a session yesterday. It approved a draft Slovak National Council [SNR] law on Bratislava. The draft follows up on an SNR law on the community system and settles the differences in Bratislava's position as Slovakia's capital. The document envisages a special status for the city community, that is, for inhabitants with their permanent place of residence in Bratislava.

It has been proposed that the city's territory be established from its individual local areas. The municipal

local authority and the city's mayor should become the organs of self-administration. The municipal council and its commissions should become local authority organs; it should be possible to establish a municipal police force, municipal fire brigade, and so on. The magistrate's office is to become equivalent to the community office. Municipal areas are to have their own local representatives and the mayor should be elected directly by the executive organs.

The government agreed with the draft legal measure which alters law No. 162/1989 on foreign currency. Law No. 109/1990 was adopted with revisions in accordance with the suggestions made at Slovak Government sessions. For example, the law envisages making it impossible to transfer properties to the ownership of foreigners for hard currency (with the exception of inherited property); foreigners will not be able to transfer ownership of property to other foreigners. Another draft administrative measure makes it possible for an administrative organ to determine the size of fines regardless of the financial damage caused. This amendment is intended to help in more effectively punishing the unauthorized buying and selling of foreign currency (it has also been suggested that the fine for currency-related crimes be increased from 10,000 to 20,000 korunas). At the same time, preparations have begun on a comprehensive amendment to the foreign currency law which should come into effect as of 1 January 1991 and which should support, first and foremost, the internal convertibility of the koruna.

It agreed with the draft CSFR Government regulation on assessing foreign currency outstanding claims as of 1 January 1990 with comments in accordance with the point of view adopted by the Slovak Government Office. The draft has been submitted in connection with the change to the exchange rate for the Czechoslovak koruna as of 8 January this year. It is meant to resolve the situation caused by the exchange rate change in foreign trade organizations where there has been an extraordinary accumulation or reduction in financial resources, particularly in accounts associated with foreign outstanding debts and commitments. A reassessment is envisaged in the freely convertible and clearing currency spheres (with a coefficient of 1.186) and in the transferable ruble sphere (0.9). Another assessment of outstanding foreign currency claims is expected in connection with the envisaged amendment to the Czechoslovak koruna's exchange rate during the transfer to its internal convertibility.

The government agreed with a proposal to further develop teacher training for Hungarian language schools at the Pedagogical Faculty in Nitra and approved the resources necessary for guaranteeing this (a total of 490,000 korunas for 1990 and 1,480,000 for 1991). The adopted measures make it possible to train a far greater number of Hungarian elementary and secondary school teachers. The number of teachers at the Nitra faculty will increase by 35. At the same time, the government set the Slovak minister of education, youth, and sports the task of submitting material by the end of September on the state of Slovak education and on training Slovak teachers for Slovakia's ethnically mixed areas.

It agreed that the Slovak Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sports should exceed its budget for this year by 18.2 million korunas and should use this sum to cover the cost of issuing textbooks for elementary schools, elementary applied arts schools, and special schools.

It agreed with the draft Federal Assembly law on awarding the Czech and Slovak Federative Republic State Prize with comments in accordance with the point of view adopted by the Slovak Government Legislative Council. The draft envisages that this prize be awarded by the CSFR president on 28 October in accordance with a suggestion made by the CSFR Government for outstanding results achieved in creative activity in science, technology, and the arts (the prize may also be awarded in memoriam). The state prize cannot be awarded for life-long work or for birthdays.

The government took note of a suggestion made by the Slovak interior minister to detail 469 border guard officers and soldiers from the Interior Ministry forces to help in fulfilling the Public Security Corps' tasks from 1 September to 31 December 1990. This measure is necessary in view of increasing criminal activity, the huge burden being borne by police officers, and of the insufficient number of these.

It abolished the Slovak Government Assignment Commission [dislokacni komisia], which had fulfilled its role and no longer served any purpose. The government entrusted Vladimir Ondrus, the commission's deputy chairman, with resolving accommodation for state organs in cooperation with the mayor of Bratislava in accordance with the law on managing commercial premises.

The Slovak Republic Government also discussed several other issues.

At the end of the meeting Premier Vladimir Meciar thanked Ladislav Kovac for the work he had carried out as minister of education, youth, and sports. As of 1 September Mr. Kovac will return to his original scientific and pedagogical activities and will take up the post of Czechoslovak representative in UNESCO.

The Slovak premier also thanked Ladislav Cendula, Slovak first deputy prosecutor general entrusted with supervising the Slovak Prosecutor General's Office, for the work he has carried out to date.

Slovak Government Appoints New TV Director

LD0409210190 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1000 GMT 4 Sep 90

[Report by editor Michal Tvarozek, including interview with Deputy Premier Jan Carnogursky by unidentified correspondent on 4 September; place not given]

[Text] First, in short, what the Slovak Government discussed today. It agreed that the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic joined the agreement on the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. It was adopted in 1972 but we are one of the last countries to enter this agreement.

It also acknowledged the federal government's request to review overall the documents hitherto adopted by CEMA.

A joint commission of the Slovak National Council and the government for the preparation of the Slovak Republic Constitution, proposed by the Slovak Government at one of its previous sessions and endorsed by Slovak National Council deputies, was set up.

The agreed economic tasks of the government policy statement until the 1992 elections have also been adopted today. The cultural and social tasks of the policy statement still have to be worked out by the end of the month.

The international treaty on children's rights has been ratified and the issues of employment and retraining, including the bill on the employment law, were also discussed. This entire complex of social problems will be the topic of the afternoon press conference and we will acquaint you with it on the evening Radio Journal.

Deputy Federal Premier and Foreign Minister Jiri Dienstbier's visit was a special event. He is the first Czech on the rostrum in Bratislava since 17 November and the first federal minister at a Slovak Government session.

The government also decided on a change in the director of Slovak Television's Office. Jan Carnogursky, first deputy premier and chairman of the Council for Information Policy and Mass Media, will tell us more about the new director of Slovak Television.

[Begin recording] [Carnogursky] Yes, at today's session the government complied with Roman Kalisky's request to be released from the director of Slovak television's office. Roman Kalisky submitted this request on 6 June at the Slovak Government session. The government also thanked him today for his work so far which it values highly.

The government appointed a new director of Slovak Television: Peter Zeman, who has so far been editor in chief of ZIVOT picture magazine and chairman of the Slovak Syndicate of Journalists.

[Unidentified correspondent] Was there a consensus of the new director's appointment among government members and the political parties represented in the government?

[Carnogursky] Yes there was. Prior to this government decision I took part in the discussion with members of the television's top management about 10 days ago. Last Monday Premier Vladimir Meciar and I took part in a similar discussion, where we heard the views of the television's top managers, in particular on the issue of a new director general.

[Correspondent] When Roman Kalisky, the first TV director general, was interviewed some time ago he said that he worked out a plan of necessary personnel changes. Will you insist that this plan is implemented by the new director general?

[Carnogursky] Naturally the new director will have the key role but the new government will recommend that he adhere to certain moratoriums in particular with the eventual change of the current concept of the TV's further development, as Roman Kalisky, the former TV director general, worked out. This will prevent sudden and perhaps not well thought out changes. Naturally, however, personnel changes in the television which have been prepared for some time will most likely be carried out, if not immediately, then later. [end recording]

Czech National Council Session Begins 4 Sep

LD0409102190 Prague CTK in English 0915 GMT 4 Sep 90

[Text] Prague Sept 4 (CTK)—The fourth two-day meeting of the Czech National Council (Czech parliament) started here today to discuss four government bills, three legal measures and a draft declaration of the Czech National Council on the invasion of Czechoslovakia by the armies of five Warsaw Pact member states on August 21, 1968.

The participants will pay main attention to the bills on communal elections and on local government. If the former bill is approved it becomes a decisive prerequisite for the calling of communal elections due to take place in Czechoslovakia on November 23-24. The latter is connected with the efforts to create self-governing bodies in towns and villages of the Czech Republic that would substitute for the existing national committees of various degrees which, as bodies of state administration and the lowest elements of the system of representative bodies, discredited themselves in the past being mere executors of the will of the central bodies of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and not taking into consideration the specific local conditions.

The existence of the Czech National Council (Czech parliament), the Slovak National Council (Slovak parliament) and the Federal Assembly (Czechoslovak parliament) is based on the law on the Czechoslovak Federation. The Czech National Council has 200 members.

The representation of political parties in the Czech parliament was decided by the June parliamentary elections. Seats were gained by those of the 13 political parties, movements and groupings which ran for the elections in the Czech Republic and gained at least five per cent of the vote, i.e. the Civic Forum (127 seats), the Czechoslovak Communist Party (32 seats), the Movement for Autonomous Democracy-Society for Moravia

and Silesia (22 seats) and the Christian Democratic Union made up of the Czechoslovak People's Party, the Christian Democratic Party and the Czech Christian Democratic Movement (19 seats).

In harmony with the electoral law, the Czech National Council will work in its present composition for two years. Earlier, the deputies to the council were elected for five years. This practice will be resumed again after the 1992 elections. The present electoral period is connected with Czechoslovakia's transition towards lasting democracy. In this view, the next two years are considered a transitional period.

In the last three weeks, the deputies to the Czech parliament were on holidays. Since the constituent meeting on June 26, 1990, today's session is the fourth.

Approves Law on Communities

LD0409221690 Prague CTK in English 2031 GMT 4 Sep 90

[Text] Prague Sept 4 (CTK)—The Czech National Council (parliament) heard at the first session of its autumn deliberations here today a speech by Czech Premier Petr Pithart, passed a government bill on communities, and approved a statement on the 22nd anniversary of the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia on August 21, 1968, which crushed the revival process in the country.

The Law on Communities provides for consistent self-government in the communities of the Czech Republic. The term "community" means towns and villages, with the exception of Prague whose administration will be tackled in a separate law.

The Law on Communities will take effect on the day of local elections which should be held throughout Czechoslovakia on November 23-24, 1990.

Under the law, each community will be obliged to abide by laws and generally binding legal regulations issued by central bodies, but will be independent in managing its property, founding or discontinuing organizations and establishments, in enterprise, in ensuring local public order, managing local pre-school facilities, educational, health, cultural and sports establishments, in administering and maintaining local communications and cleanliness in the community, etc.

Each community will have its local representative body whose numerical strength will depend on the size of the community. This municipality will elect the mayor as the supreme representative of the community. The executive body will be the local council which will be accountable to the municipality.

Mergers and splits of communities will be possible only after assessment by a district authority, the Czech Interior Ministry or the Czech Government.

All rights and commitments of the present national committees will be transferred to communities and their bodies. The national committees at various levels as bodies of state administration and the lowest links in the system of representative bodies were discredited over the past years by being mere executors of the will of central bodies which did not respect local specificities.

The statement of the Czech National Council on August 21 1968 says that this date is one of the most tragic in the history of the Czech and Slovak nations and of Czechoslovak statehood.

After August 21, 1968, Czechoslovakia fell into a profound intellectual and political crisis, its economy was brought to the brink of an abyss, the statement stressed.

Approves Election Law

LD0509172390 Prague CTK in English 1620 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] Prague Sept 4 (CTK)—The law on elections to the municipal authorities in the Czech Republic, one of Czechoslovakia's two constituent parts, was approved by the Czech National Council (parliament) today.

The elections are scheduled for November 23-24. The deputies will be elected for a four-year term.

Municipalities, which will have extensive powers as the bodies of local government in towns and villages, will replace the former national committees which have been discredited as mere executors of the decisions of central institutions. A law on their establishment was approved by the Czech parliament yesterday.

The elections will be based on universal, equal and direct suffrage and the voting will be secret. Citizens at last 18 years old and permanently living in the particular town or village will have the right to vote in the elections.

All voters are eligible for election. However, a member of the municipality must not be a judge or a public prosecutor and policeman in the particular district.

The election campaign will start 25 days and end 48 hours before the elections. The candidates will be given time on the media.

The council also approved a legislative measure providing for the establishment of employment offices in each district. Czech Labour and Social Affairs Minister Milan Horalek said that at the end of August there were 14,680 applications for jobs, 50 per cent more than in July last year. Almost 6,500 of them receive benefits.

Another legislative measure provides for the establishment of a Czech Ministry of Machine Building and Electrical Engineering.

Czech Government Rejects Federal Labor Proposals

AU0509115590 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 1 Sep 90 p 1

["(lup)"-signed report: "Shall We Have Fathers as Housewives?"]

[Excerpts] The presence of a representative of the Czech-Moravian Chamber of the Czechoslovak Confederation of Trade Unions at yesterday's session of the Czech Republic Government indicated that labor-related issues would be discussed. The main items on the government's agenda were the draft law on employment, the draft law of the Czech National Council on the jurisdiction of Czech Republic bodies in the area of employment, and the draft law of the Czech National Council on changes in the jurisdiction of Czech Republic bodies in social security matters. [passage omitted]

At its session yesterday, the Czech Government also rejected the proposal of the federal government for an additional taxation of wages by means of so-called regulatory levies. A regulatory levy is a tax paid by the employer when he increases wages. As such, it is a measure directed against unrestrained wage increases, a phenomenon which occurs after every revolution. The Czech Government rejected this proposal because, according to information available to it, the Czechoslovak revolution is an exception to this rule and the increase in wages is low. The federal government is now expected to come up with another scenario, which would limit regulatory levies only to the fourth quarter of this year. It is apparent, however, that the Czech Government will not approve even this proposal. [passage omitted]

Trade Delegation Holds Meeting in Moscow 3-4 Sep

Deputy Foreign Trade Minister on Talks

LD0509083190 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1640 GMT 4 Sep 90

[Text] [Announcer] The signing of an agreement on the transition to new conditions of mutual trade between Czechoslovakia and the USSR last weekend had a second installment in Moscow yesterday and today. Our delegation included Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade (Lubomir Bartak), who was interviewed by Milan Cervenka upon his return:

[Begin recording] [Cervenka] Mr. Deputy Minister, I assume that your talks in Moscow yesterday and today specified certain points concerning the talks between Deputy Premier Vales and [USSR] Minister Katushev.

[Bartak] I think one has to be a bit more specific about this. Mr. Katushev visited Czechoslovakia with the aim of concluding the first part of the entire set of problems of the transition of Czechoslovkia and the USSR to accounting in freely convertible currencies—this was his main task. In the second part, some topical questions of cooperation in 1990 were tackled. As to this part, my visit was truly topical.

[Cervenka] So what did you talk about, specifically?

[Bartak] The result of Deputy Premier Vales' talks was the possibility of gaining some additional sources of oil for 1990 from the Russian Federation.

[Cervenka] What can we expect from your talks, as well as from the previous talks? And let us concentrate on oil.

[Bartak] A considerable number of enterprises in the Tyumen area do not fulfill their oil extraction plans. Despite this there are enterprises which do fulfill and overfulfill their plans. According to the latest new bills which are valid in the USSR, the enterprises which overfulfill their plan have the right to sell oil to anyone with the aim of gaining advantage and improving their internal situation.

[Cervenka] What is the outcome for oil deliveries to our country?

[Bartak] Basically, around 20 September a group of Czechoslovak experts will visit the Tyumen area in order to agree with selected extracting enterprises the possibilities for oil deliveries to Czechoslovakia and payments for this oil by our produce. The Soviets mention above all meat, consumer goods, as well as some engineering deliveries which would help them improve the situation.

[Cervenka] When shall we see the benefits of this?

[Bartak] We shall certainly be wiser after the return from Tyumen. We shall know the possibilities of the extracting companies. We shall be aware of their actual requirements. We shall also be prepared to meet their demands on the spot and we shall certainly do all we can to import as much oil as possible. [end recording]

Vales Interviewed on USSR Trade

LD0509103390 Prague CTK in English 0734 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] Prague Sept 5 (CTK)—The level of Czechoslovak-Soviet trade—about one-fourth of Czechoslovakia's foreign trade turnover worth some 11,000 million roubles—will not probably be preserved. It would be a success if 80-85 per cent of the volume is maintained, (?Deputy) Premier Vaclav Vales said in his interview for today's HOSPODARSKE NOVINY.

Commenting on a recently signed agreement according to which [words indistinct] Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union will be carried out in convertible currencies, world prices and terms common in international trade as from January 1, 1991, Vales said that if obstacles are removed and a mutually comparable mechanism created, then the turnover can be preserved or even increased. He pointed out that Czechoslovakia's favourable balance in trade with the Soviet Union is in fact the

country's safety (?valve) for the case that [words indistinct] to quickly export their goods to the Soviet market.

Slovak Officials Hold Trade Talks With RSFSR

LD0409213990 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1930 GMT 4 Sep 90

[Text] Slovak Deputy Premier Jozef Kucerak, Minister of Industry Jan Holcik, and (Lubomir Martak), deputy minister of foreign trade, held talks in Moscow with Gennadiy Felshin, deputy premier of the Russian Federation.

At the talks they discussed the possibilities of establishment of direct trade relations with the Russian Federation. They agreed that representatives of the Czechoslovak Federation and of the two national republics at governmental and enterprise levels will visit Tyumen, where they will decide the specific supplies from Czechoslovak enterprises—mainly supplies of Tatra trucks, textiles, footwear, produce, wooden houses, and furniture—to be supplied in return for Soviet oil this year. This could make it possible to overcome the critical situation resulting from the significant cuts in the supplies of Soviet oil.

CSFR To Join World Bank in Mid-Sep

AU0409092890 Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Czech 30 Aug 90 pp 1, 8

["(mi)"-signed report: "An Encouraging Assessment of our Prospects"]

[Text] The CSFR is to be admitted to the Bretton Woods institutions [IMF and the World Bank] in three weeks, even before their fall meeting in Washington. This was confirmed by World Bank experts yesterday, at the close of another visit to Prague. We asked Mr. Eugene F. Lari, director of the World Bank's European department, for his assessment of the latest round of his talks with our government representatives and the course of economic reforms.

In harmony with the economic referendum [ekonomicke referendum] on Czechoslovakia—i.e., the report prepared by the World Bank on the basis of Czechoslovak background material prior to our country's admission—the reply was encouraging regarding the medium-term prospects and very positive as regards the assessment of the longer-term prospects. This optimism is based, on the one hand, on reactions of Western bank directors, who follow developments in our country with great interest, and, on the other, on the fact that, in defiance of all the difficulties and initial "turbulence," we are at an advantage compared with many other countries of Eastern and Central Europe in terms of macroeconomic stability.

The World Bank deals with an annual volume of around $2.5 billion in financial aid to these countries, which means over $7 billion in three years. Regarding the conditions for the efficient absorption of this aid in the CSFR and for the effective transition of our country toward a market economy, the World Bank experts—in accordance with the government program—ascribe the greatest importance to the acceleration of privatization and to the flexible and efficient use of the new institutional framework for the implementation of specific programs and processes. The provision of aid to enterprises to help them adjust to market prices will be significant. The paths [of transition toward a market economy] can be diverse and "we are all learning," as Director Lari said. The development of the private sector is a pragmatic path, however, which has acquitted itself well in many countries.

How severely will the new oil shock complicate the situation for Czechoslovakia and the other CEMA countries? The answer to this question, too, was more favorable than we expected. World Bank representatives J. A. Holsen and U. Hewer said that through some kind of short-term emergency aid it will be possible to more flexibly overcome obstacles stemming from the difficult conditions of restructuring in the energy sector. The issue of the economy's adaptation to the new conditions has now become even more important than it was before.

Dubcek Addresses Minneapolis Businessmen

LD0509094490 Prague CTK in English 0846 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] Minneapolis Sept 5 (CTK correspondent)—Czechoslovak Federal Assembly (parliament) Chairman Alexander Dubcek spoke here yesterday about new legislation aimed at transition to the system of free competition in Czechoslovakia which should be passed by the end of this year.

At a meeting with representatives of the medical-equipment producing firm Medtronic and of U.S. commerce and industry circles, Alexander Dubcek refuted fears of political uncertainty in Czechoslovakia. He also replied to numerous questions concerning privatization in Czechoslovakia, investments possibilities, and guarantees of profit exports.

The Czechoslovak parliament chairman arrived here for a two-day visit yesterday.

GERMAN UNIFICATION

Notice to Readers: *In order to provide information concerning German unification in one location for the benefit of our readers, material on that topic from the FRG, GDR, and other media is now being published in the German Unification Attachment to the West Europe DAILY REPORT.*

Government Rejects Charge of Spying on FRG

LD0909191990 Hamburg DPA in German 1827 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] Berlin (DPA)—The GDR Defense Ministry has rejected a report in BILD AM SONNTAG according to which military espionage continued in the Federal Republic until 23 May. Effective 31 March, all spying activities ceased, ministry spokesman Uwe Hempel said. Even before Defense Minister Eppelmann assumed his post, all intelligence activities had ceased on the instructions of his predecessor Theodor Hoffmann.

Even prior to his first visit to Bonn, Eppelmann instructed that the "material and personnel disbandment" of the intelligence service had to take place by 30 June. The 23 May radio message quoted by the paper was not an appeal to halt espionage activities, but a report that the disbandment had already been carried out. The Bonn Defense Ministry has at all times been kept up-to-date about all the measures to end the intelligence activities.

Interior Ministry Reveals Stasi Links to 'Carlos'

LD0709160790 Hamburg DPA in German 1415 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Berlin (DPA)—The former GDR Ministry for State Security (MFS) [Stasi] maintained close links with the "Carlos" international terrorist organization from the start of the 80's. A bomb attack in 1983 on the French culture center "Maison de France" on West Berlin's Kurfuerstendamm, among others, has been ascribed to this organization. The GDR Interior Ministry confirmed this in East Berlin today.

According to this information the MFS, for its part, had knowledge about the preparations for the attack. After the attack, in which one person was killed, Stasi head Erich Meilke personally laid down guidelines for further political influence on "Carlos." The man behind the terrorist organization, which has existed since 1979, is said to be the internationally hunted Venezuelan Ilyich Sanchez-Ramirez.

As the GDR Interior Ministry went on to announce, "Carlos" members were constantly watched while in the GDR. Thus the MFS also knew that the terrorists brought a total of 24 kilos of explosives into the GDR. The terrorists' residences in the GDR was covertly searched and bugged. The "Carlos" organization's documents and weapons stored in luggage lockers were confiscated by the MFS. Their location is currently still unclear.

In 1982 the MFS even developed a concept on cooperating with the group. It was said that a villa near Berlin was to be made available to the terrorists. However [illegible] was not put into effect. In the final analysis the MFS viewed the organization's members' lack of discipline as a danger to the GDR. There were discussions with "Carlos" about this. According to official information, the MFS restricted contacts with the terrorists from 1984/85 onward, but continued to maintain them until 1989.

Former Stasi Members Said in Interior Ministry

LD0709161190 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1502 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN)—Since this afternoon, Interior Minister Peter-Michael Diestel has had in his possession a list of former so-called Stasi [State Security Service] "officers in special operations" (OIBE), who are still working in the Interior Ministry. The ministry says in a press statement that Diestel has not yet been able to dismiss these people because "in spite of repeated requests" to the chairman of the committee for the dissolution of the Ministry of State Security, MFS/AFNS, Jochen Gauck, their names have not yet been made available.

At a press conference today in Berlin, which dealt with the state of the dissolution of the Stasi, Diestel spoke in favor of not putting a strain on German unification by way of the Stasi legacy. [passage omitted]

Protesters Reject Minister's Trespassing Charges

LD0709171890 East Belin ADN International Service in German 1638 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Seveal hundred sympathizers of those occupying the former Stasi [State Security Service] Headquarters in East Berlin gathered together this evening for this, the third rally since the start of the protest on 4 September.

In a statement read by folk singer Wolf Biermann, the civil rights campaigners protested the charges of trespassing brought by GDR Interior Minister Diestel. They had not forced their way into a normal house but into the complex of buildings of a "criminal organization."

The writers of the statement conceded that the protest could result in legal steps, but, due to the explosive nature of the Stasi question, they are prepared. In the statement, the minister of the interior, whose resignation was called for several times during the rally, is accused of having impeded the smashing of the State Security Service.

An open letter posted on Ruschestrasse, in which the civil rights campaigners comprehensively present their motives and aims, contains more than 1,000 signatures.

1982 Attack on Honecker 'Confirmed' by Bodyguard

AU0909141390 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 4 Sep 90 p 2

[Unattributed DDP/BZ report: "Bodyguard Confirms Attack on Honecker"]

[Text] East Berlin—Erich Honecker's former bodyguard Adelhard Winkler has now confirmed an attack on the former state and party chief, which the GDR security authorities have been trying to cover up since 1982.

In an illustrated magazine, Winkler now reports on the attempt by then 41-year-old stove-fitter Paul Essling from Klosterfelde near Berlin to shoot Honecker on Route 100 near the SED [Socialist Unity Party of Germany] residential settlement of Wandlitz on New Year's Eve, 1982.

According to a report by the Hamburg magazine STERN, at the beginning of 1983, the attack—during which one people's policeman was killed and which ended with the shooter's suicide—was denied by the GDR leadership as a "bogus message." Former STERN correspondent in East Berlin Dieter Bub, the author of the report on the attack, was expelled from the GDR for "untruthful and slanderous reporting."

The GDR authorities always described the attack as "serious endangering of traffic" caused by the driver of a Lada.

Passports for Hong Kong Chinese Becomes 'Scandal'

AU0709114590 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 3 Sep 90 p 5

[Peter Seidlitz report: "Sale of GDR Passports Turning Into Scandal"]

[Text] Hong Kong—The barter announced by the GDR Government involving the granting of citizenship to 52 allegedly leaders from industry and finance of the British crown colony of Hong Kong is turning into a scandal.

Over the weekend it became known in Hong Kong that the Chinese, whose names have so far not been given by the GDR Government, are neither "leading" people in the city nor does this group of people have "long-term investment loans with bank securities." The original report by SUED-DEUTSCHE ZEITUNG spoke of enormous investments of up to 15 billion Deutsche marks [DM].

This weekend a report by SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, Asia's leading English-language daily, said that a small Spanish company, which is registered in Hong Kong, offers GDR passports in exchange for a loan of 1.5 million Hong Kong dollars (DM300,000). The potential investors are offered an interest rate of seven percent and a GDR passport, which is to be exchanged for an FRG passport in October and thus guarantees the right to residence in all EC states.

In Hong Kong's business circles it is said that it is complete nonsense to believe that serious Hong Kong entrepreneurs and industrialists are making investments in the GDR via a small Spanish company. Furthermore, the leading Hong Kong industrialists already have second citizenships with passports for other countries, such as Canada, Australia, and the United States.

"To put it mildly, this is an unusual course of action by GDR Interior Minister Diestel, who is playing a key role in the sale of passports," a leading German businessman in Hong Kong stated after he had personally investigated the matter in Berlin and had found out that the GDR Government is trying to cover up the deal with passports.

No Request for Naturalization

AU0709114990 East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 4 Sep 90 p 1

[Unattributed NZ/ADN report]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] When asked about the possible immigration of Chinese from Hong Kong, government spokesman Matthias Gehler stated in Berlin that Interior Minister Diestel will not "sell off GDR passports in Hong Kong." There has been a request from Hong Kong on whether 52 individuals from there could be granted GDR citizenship. The government has "in principle agreed" to settle the request for naturalization in a positive way. However, as of yet no such request has been made, and the government has not yet received any names. The Chinese from Hong Kong indicated that they were ready to grant credits in the GDR. The spokesman was not able to explain how this should be carried out in practice. Gehler was also not able to dispel the doubts concerning the identity of that mysterious Spanish company that represents the interests of the people from the Far East.

De Maiziere Addresses Baltic Environmental Group

AU0709140690 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 3 Sep 90 p 2

[Peter Horn report: "Baltic Sea States Discuss Environmental Protection Measures"]

[Excerpts] Ronneby—At the invitation of the prime ministers of Sweden and Poland, the heads of government and environmental ministers of the Baltic Sea states as well as of other states have been dicussing further measures to protect the Baltic Sea in Ronneby in Sweden since yesterday. [passage omitted]

Prime Minister Lothar de Maiziere stressed in his speech that the emission of pollutants by the eastern part of Germany is to be reduced by 50 percent by 1995.

Horvath Previews Special Government Session

LD0809195190 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Interview with Interior Minister Balazs Horvath by Agnes Pap on 8 September; place not given—recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] The government will hold a special session tomorrow.

[Begin recording] [Horvath] We must finally organize the three-year government program, and this will happen on Sunday morning. What is unusual in this is the extra work and not the timing; instead of working through the night, we will work on Sunday morning to do what is necessary.

[Pap] The author of an article in today's MAGYAR HIRLAP seems to know that there are sharp disputes within the government about the concept of this program.

[Horvath] There are disputes, but concerning the fundamental thesis and concept there is very little disagreement. We will coordinate the various ideas. Everyone should recognize, finally, that this is not a homogeneous government; it is homogeneous as far as its way of thinking and results are concerned, but until such homogenity is formed disputes must take place to coordinate the different views.

[Pap] Are the differences of opinion, which will be sorted out, a secret?

[Horvath] No, not a secret, but I think that when I quarrel with my wife about something, I always present the consensus at the end to my children and not what was the view of each of us before such a consensus was reached. [end recording]

First Reading of Policy Document Approved

LD0909200990 Budapest MTI in English 1846 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] Budapest, September 9 (MTI)—The statement issued by the government spokesman's office reveals that at its session held on Sunday out of schedule the Hungarian Government discussed and approved the first reading of the detailed document outlining the government's policy for the next three years. The document is to be published on the near future.

The government also discussed and passed—with some additions—the finance minister's report on the economic processes in the first six months and their expected development in the second half of the year.

The body stated that in the course of the past few decades, the projects financed by the state budget had exceeded the abilities of the economy. In order to create the resources required by a market economy and cut the subsidies to budgetary bodies, the government will set up an ad hoc committee in charge of reviewing state functions. The body will have to work out a proposal under which budgetary bodies will receive an altogether 20 per cent lower subsidy in the course of 1991. The cut should not affect fundamental supply systems and institutions, or the defence of the armed corps.

The government also passed a measure on giving financial support to minority organizations that will nominate candidates for the local elections. Under the regulation, a 15-million separate fund will be earmarked for minority organizations. The decision is to extend further the possibility of asserting minority rights.

Antall, Ministers Interviewed on 'Next 110 Days'

LD0909223190 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1840 GMT 9 Sep 90

["Excerpts" of roundtable discussion entitled 'The Next 110 Days,' with Prime Minister Jozsef Antall, International Economics Minister Bela Kadar, Industry and Trade Minister Peter Akos Bod, Peoples' Welfare Minister Laszlo Surjan, and Interior Minister Balazs Horvath; with correspondents Georg Paul Hefty of the FRG's FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, Nicholas Dunton of the UK's FINANCIAL TIMES, Andras Kereszti of NEPSZABADSAG, and Mihaly Gallik of Hungarian radio's political-economic editorial team; in the Parliament building—live]

[Excerpts] [Introductory passage omitted]

[Hefty] [passage omitted] One of the first steps of the Antall government was to recognize the legitimacy of German unification and to support the idea of German unification. What sort of perspective do you expect from the Hungarian-German relations?

[Antall] First of all, I would like to emphasize that the Antall government does not rule, it governs. Secondly, that, in this question, the Hungarian opposition played a part even then, and naturally, it was in full agreement with the measures of the then government regarding this matter. We want to continue this; furthermore, in the future, we consider the united Germany our partner as an outstanding continental power of Europe and we are certain that the united Germany—as a democratic, liberal, and constitutional state—will be our good partner in the social market economy, and both in foreign and economic policy.

[Dunton in English with superimposed Hungarian translation] At the moment the government's economic package for the next three years and next year's budget [word indistinct] is in the forefront, but I would like to ask you Mr Kadar, you have said recently that you are afraid that the chance of a deep recession exists. You meant, as you said, that economic policy has to contain a cyclical element in order to counterbalance this threat. Taking into consideration the fact that the Finance Ministry proposals talk about tens of billions of forints in reduction of support for the next year, what is going to be

anti-cyclical in this program? What is in it which would somehow counterbalance the threat of a recession?

[Kadar] Recession already began last autumn in Hungary, partly because of the economic process, partly because of political uncertainty, and partly due to the crisis phenomena that evolved within the main CEMA countries. This recession is indeed deepening, considering that the problems of eastern trade are continuously worsening this year—and we reckon with a significant decrease of turnover next year, too. So, even if there is no other internal economic effect, a significant economic recession has to be reckoned with. The danger of recession has indeed increased; therefore, the government has to put economic-political elements into the package which also, by maintaining the necessary restrictions, will introduce boosting elements to the economy.

These problems have appeared in the area of resources; thus with strengthening austerity, inviting foreign capital, and regrouping budgetary and credit sources, enlivening effects can be achieved. This is what the privatization program serves to facilitate, this is what creating the competition environment, deregulation, liberalization in prices and dollar trade—which will be complete by next year—are aimed to facilitate.

The new eco-political character is also to serve this purpose, which—as opposed to the fiscal constraints—also contains growth elements; I think this is four parts. I could also mention the fifth element, which is in us. This is the desire for renewal, for boost and growth, naturally, taking into consideration the given resource limitations and possibilities for maneuver. Thus, we do not think of some sort of general economic boosting or inflationary program because the preconditions are not given for this.

[Dunton] May I just ask you a quick follow-up question to that. If the budget cuts are really so great, as it is expected in certain [word indistinct], how does the government plan to avoid this deep recession in the future? Furthermore, if inflation is 40 percent—as certain experts suggest—I am certain the government will take some other political measures to counterbalance this. Regarding your financial and budget policies, however, what do you do in order to avoid this deep recession?

[Kadar] We cannot avoid the recession entirely since it is obvious that in the next year the Hungarian economy has to carry out a subsidy cut of at least three to four percent of the GDP. This, obviously, will free inflationary forces, and it will reorganize income. As a result of this, however, economic growth will fall back to a much larger extent, so it would indeed be justified to speak of recession—if there is not a venture-encouraging policy. As a result of both of these, we reckon that in the next year, the extent of recession can be slowed down. We are not afraid, however, and we do want to avoid a recession of, for example, the Polish degree. Recession, therefore, can be kept approximately in the zone of two to four percent of the GDP.

From the second half of 1992, a moderate growth will start and—probably by the middle of the decade—conditions for a stronger expansion will be ripe.

[Kereszti or Gallik] The government spokesman issued a communique a few hours ago about the government session, in which it is stated that an ad-hoc committee was formed. This committee is supposed to prepare a proposal in which budgetary organs should get 20 percent less support in 1990. Here, the communique adds that cuts cannot affect the basic providing systems, defense, and military organs. So what does it affect? I would like to know whether this will touch the social net, which exists in Hungary. I address this question to Mr Surjan.

[Surjan] First of all, I think that these possibilities have to be found in the administration. This, however, is the purpose of the ad-hoc committee—that after some kind of analysis, an actual answer could be found for this. I, for my part, will resist most resolutely any kind of cuts in the social net. What is more, perhaps it can be disclosed that we have talked about setting aside a special support of 500 million, precisely for the purpose of strengthening the social net for this year.

[Kereszti or Gallik] I, unfortunately, have had bad experiences regarding this. I was a correspondent in the United States for a long while, and it was always the health service—always the social net that was damaged when it had to help out the budget. I think this is the weakest link in the chain.

[Surjan] Well, this is undoubtedly so. This is why creating the autonomy of social security is in every one of our plans and legislative measures. Although it is not the intention of the government to put its hand into the pocket of social security, we urge complete separation in order that this intention should not materialze as a temptation. This applies to both the security of pensioners and health service alike.

[Kereszti] Minister Kadar mentioned that the national product is likely to fall again next year; he talked about a two to four percent recession. My question is what will happen to those who will lose their jobs as a consequence of this recession? What government measures are planned—either at the Ministry for Industry and Trade or at the Ministry for People's Welfare—in connection with this?

[Bod] I would have liked to intervene in any case, because this so-called ad-hoc committee is not concerned with the traditional public administration. They are especially not concerned with the system of provisions but with the background institutions, which do carry out certain service activities—at present as a budgetary institution [receiving support from the public budget] We hope a number of them can be placed on businesslike

foundations. It is to this field to which the 20 percent saving refers, not in the traditional public administration system, and especially not in the welfare system.

In fact, this question and the previous one are linked in a sense. Is there really a recession? I admit the fallback as far as the statistics are concerned. We must see, however, that, at long last, such a change of the economic structure began this year, which economists previously could only talk about. [passage omitted]

When we talk about where those who lose their jobs in the sector of the large state organizations go, we are counting on enterprises being started—partly by the individuals themselves—or the new enterprises will absorb some of them. Obviously some part will not be absorbed, and these people will be seeking work. For this we must introduce retraining and further training programs, and we obviously also hope that, in addition to the interest of capital at home, foreign capital will continue to flow into the country. This year we can say with satisfaction that the number of joint venture companies have increased, the number of those listed is now around 2000. [passage omitted]

Unemployment, however, cannot be avoided; nobody said it could be. The exact measure cannot be known because it will depend on how adaptable—how flexible—the Hungarian economy is. This year demonstrated quite well the adaptability of the Hungarian economy, but obviously this has its limits. [passage omitted]

[Kereszti or Gallik] The problems of the economy could bring about political tensions. There are one or two matters—I would mention this Justitia program—which could diffuse the tension created in society by economic problems. It is not certain, however, that it would be in a healthy manner—through healthy channels—because here passions could come to the surface. [passage omitted] Does the interior minister not sense any danger here?

[Horvath] I do not, and cannot, feel danger. For the historical record it must be known that the Justitia program is not a program of the government, it was prepared by the Hungarian Democratic Forum [MDF] group of MPs. The government reacted to this at their meeting on 5 July 1990, and informed the MDF MPs about their decision; following this—last month—submitted a proposal to parliament. Parliament will decide whether to accept it or not, therefore it is not the government that is in charge of the Justitia program.

[Kereszti of Gallik] But the government agrees with it?

[Horvath] Obviously, that is why we submitted it to parliament. In my view, the aim of the whole package—only part of which has been submitted to parliament—is to channel these possible hostile passions, to direct and conduct them within limits, and partly to give the necessary justice to those crippled people, which they have a right to. If parliament accepts this, the punishment could be only one thing: publicity.

[Kereszti or Gallik] In this way, will provision of justice be outside the legal channels?

[Horvath] The aim and determination of our government has been clear: not to start criminal proceedings about political matters. It does not conflict with this that if some prominent member of the previous system committed a crime included in the criminal code, legal proceedings will be taken against him; there are examples of this, too. I would like to stress, however, that this proposal placed in front of parliament—this package, this decision—does not reduce the sphere of authority of the courts. Parliament will decide to what sphere of activities they wish to extend this, and they will decide how the political responsibility should be worked out.

[Hefty] Mr. Antall, the Hungarian developments and the German developments are progressing more or less in parallel, for example with reference to how we deal with the past. The Justitia Plan is one such indicator, perhaps someone will work out such an indicator for us as well, I don't know how the government will react to it. What we would be concerned about is that even before the acceptance of the Justitia Plan, certain measures had already been taken. [passage omitted] Could this not be resisted?

[Antall] The interior minister already explained our position concerning the Justitia program. The committee that we believed should be established—primarily from independent lawyers—especially to establish the legal options for reexamining unjustified privileges in this context. [sentence as received] This committee would not take evidence from individuals, only provide opinions and define methods. The issue of any organization outside the courts to deal with any question of delivering justice did not arise. Anything which has been mentioned about this is pure invention without foundations. The parliamentary committee of inquiry and their conclusions also belong to this category; here, too, the question of political responsibility is to be established. If it can be established that somebody can be held accountable—according to the existing laws—this must be done, if such denouncement is made or such initiative is taken.

I do not know of anybody in Hungary being persecuted in the past period, [referring to the recent past]. I believe this country can be justly proud, that after so many decades—after events which brought forward such emotions as the reburial of the martyrs of 1956, in the political climate surrounding this—not even a slap was heard. [pofon sem csattant]

Naturally if someone is removed from his post, or reposted, or placed in a lower grade job during a changing of the system, and in some way this can be connected with his personal political past, then immediately it can be said that is an illegal action. We are looking for the ways that professionalism, suitability for the job and trust should be the prevailing principles everywhere. The trust of the people in them. I have no knowledge of anyone having been relieved of his job for family reasons. [unspecified reasons]

[Hefty] In the general atmosphere, this presents itself in a different way. It may be that certain people have an unjustified sense of persecution, but would it not be necessary for the prime minister—the only one in this country who could speak about this with authority—to make a statement so that people could be secure in their livelihood, that only if proveable facts come up can this have consequences?

[Antall] In a political change in regime, it is a rule of law that personnel changes happen. There is an enormous difference between personnel changes—new people being put in leading positions—and some people being persecuted. It may be that certain people have a feeling deriving from persecution mania, or that there is a feeling that they are being unjustly treated when they are replaced. This is possible, of course, and cannot be excluded. It must be clearly seen, however, that in a country where thousands—moreover, hundreds of thousands—feel that they have been squeezed into the background unlawfully, the demand at the time of a change of regime is that personnel replacements and changes should be implemented. So, I consider this to be simply unavoidable, and I do not think that in the public opinion, this would extend into some kind of mass mood. If personnel changes did not happen, however, and those against whom there is lack of confidence, and justifiable reasons, were not replaced, then a kind of mass hysteria could occur here—or a kind of mass movement for replacements. It is with precisely these methods that we wish to defuse this—if you like, and to act lawfully.

[Denton] Mr Bod, last May I think it was you—when the Nemeth government mentioned the bankruptcy law in connection with the enterprises which sustained losses—who said that a lot was promised, but they did not produce anything. [passage omitted] Since the government began its 100-day program, seven rather small companies have gone bankrupt. In the next 110 days, will the government act on its earlier commitment, or is it justified to say—as somebody said of the Nemeth government—that they merely cried wolf?

[Bod] I did indeed say that it is better to do little—but to do it, rather than promise the latest reform and then not fulfil it. Many of the earlier Hungarian governments unfortunately made promises of which nothing much came.

As far as bankruptcy proceedings and the restoration of payment discipline goes, this is a fundamental aim of the government, otherwise the financial system would not operate. As to whether we did enough in the 110 days, I cannot say. It is certain, however, that the government did initiate bankruptcy proceedings against some enterprises, and amongst these there are also some rather large companies. For example, DIGEP [Diosgyoer machine factory] is rather a large enterprise, employing several thousand people. Alongside this—within the framework of the program of restructuring in coal mining—we worked out a concept to reorganize Hungarian coal mining. This really is not a classic bankruptcy procedure, for Hungarian coal will be needed—perhaps to not such an extent, perhaps not at the same places where it is mined now, but it will be needed. Furthermore, this, too, is a kind of financial winding up process. In addition to this, there are several other measures—for example, the raising of interests on overdue payments—if, for example, somebody does not pay social security contributions. These all aim at the restoration of payment discipline.

I think that what we have fulfilled our promises. Furthermore, we are also determined to go all the way along this path, and that the normal state whereby only those who have money can buy goods, can and will be restored. In the past months, quite different characteristics have developed in the Hungarian economy.

Seeing that I am speaking, permit me to react to something—I cannot resist. Mr. Hefty says that there is a feeling of persecution in the public mood. I experience something quite different coming and going among the people. The public mood is quite the opposite of that. There are not too many ex-leaders among the unemployed, there are not too many people who had anything to do with the earlier failures and who are now on the streets. The unemployed are ordinary people who see that the government has changed, but in a significant part of the leading positions in the economy, they see the same faces. Traveling around several places this week, last week, I see a different kind of impatience, and justitia, justice is indeed needed. [passage omitted]

[Herty] But Mr. Bod, you cannot repeat the election of enterprise councils two or three times, because the same people get to the top again who have been at the top up to now. How many times do you want to repeat this?

[Bod] The aim and motivation of electing enterprise councils is quite different. The enterprise setup that was created—whereby without an owner, the people working there were to select representatives and leaders—was a drift toward the Yugoslav model of the 1980's, which came about through lack of anything better. We think that a forum is needed—a consulting forum—where there is consultation on the model of [word indistinct]. The founder has to be present, too; for example, in the case of a state enterprise, the ministry; in the case of a council enterprise, a local authority enterprise, the local authority. The change that we introduced was not aimed at us voting until new people got to the top. I think that these elections will happen, that they will strengthen those who pass a certain level, and it will give the enteprise leaders the necessary long-term view and support, which is indispensable for sensible economic decisions to be reached. [passage omitted]

[Antall] I would like to make one observation: Namely, that our aim is partly that the government is able to operate as effectively as possible, and also that with the present self-government elections—over a wide range, in the smallest village too—there should be renewal, and

also peace. Furthermore, in the same way, there should be decisions made within the enterprises to the effect that those who are put in place in the enterprise council elections, those leaders, be they those who were leaders up to now or new ones, should be able to lead without worry, and feel secure. In every sphere, therefore, our endeavor is that people should be able to feel secure. [passage omitted]

[Hefty] Mr. Prime Minister, what percentage of the electorate should participate in the local elections for the government to consider this to have been a success?

[Antall] The local authority elections can never be viewed as the unequivocal mapping-out—let us put it thus—of the policy of a government, like the parliamentary elections. A local authority election can also always be different in relations to the government. I say this even if we, the government coalition, were to gain a majority, or also if we were to lose. It does not express this exactly, for local interest can be different to the central interests of the government. [passage omitted]

[Horvath] I think that we have formed a local authority election law which will lead local societies very precisely to where they should be during the course of the elections. That is, interests will be aligned not on party political lines, but on local attachments. For just this reason, I am almost certain that in accordance with the European norm, a good 40 percent—at least a good 40 percent—of the electorate will go to vote. Because our electoral system so far is such that, as I mentioned, representatives and representative mandates are grouped around not just the parties, but also around the local interests, in all probability it will not be the composition of the representative bodies, but the alliegance of the mayors that will be decisive. This will be determining. At the same time my opinion is—and similarly to Peter Bod and [word indistinct] I travel the country a lot—that the coalition parties can be very hopeful as to their chances regarding the mayors.

[?Gallik] [passage omitted] If there is high participation, then people believe that it is worth going to vote. I would, thus, again ask the prime minister with what percentage he would be satisfied. I am not asking how many you think will turn out, but what percentage of the turnout at the ballot boxes would please you?

[Antall] I would be content if half of the population—that is, of the citizens entitled to vote—went to vote. I trust, however, that even more than half will go. I think this is not just a manifestation of confidence or lack of confidence in the government, but in a certain sense is a measure of all the political parties—all parliamentary and non-parliamentary democratic forces. In these days, people are also voting on whether they feel that a democracy has been created in Hungary, and a representative democracy has truly been established through elections.

[?Kereszti] Mr. Prime Minister, you said earlier that your party coalition is a center party, center coalition. Perhaps my example is unfair, but we lived for three decades in a system whose leading force always took the extreme left into its coalition. My feeling is that the government today is not able and does not want to distance itself from its extreme right in as resolute a manner as would be needed. Two specific examples: One is the matter of the Trianon memorial. Today, Defense Minister Lajos Fur distanced himself in NEPSZABADSAG from this planned statue, and the foreign minister, if I am correct, publicly distanced himself yesterday. Why did this take so long? Another connected question: A government member also played an initiatory role in this. Can government members, as private individuals, participate of their own accord in such plans?

[Antall] I think that this whole question has been completely blown out of proportion. I can safely say this, because the government has taken a stance in this question. First of all, Lajos Fur has already replied to an interpellation.

Second, a society in Hungary [the Holy Crown Society], which does not have large number of members, has made a proposal and a decision to the effect that it wishes to restore this old Trianon statue. They called on Erno Raffay for this, seeing that his work as a historian was connected to this era and to Trianon, and he accepted this. Apart from this, the government had no connection with this question, and had no kind of initiative.

I would like to emphasize that historically, of course, we condemn the Trianon peace treaty, and it is not just we who do so, but funnily enough, the Trianon peace treaty was condemned by everyone from Lenin to Lloyd George. Apart from this, the Trianon peace treaty meant tragedy for Hungary. When the interpellation was voiced, the Czechoslovak ambassador happened to be seeing me; I said to him, too, that for Hungary, the peace treaties following World War I naturally meant a tragedy, for we lost a large part of the country's population and territory. Furthermore, we consider it natural that for Czechoslovakia, this is the celebration of the founding of the new state. One country loses on something, the other can win. It is a historical question, and historically, nobody can think that any Hungarian person is happy at this. In the same way, we must consider it natural that if somebody is the representative of the Czechoslovak state concept, they are glad, or a Romanian would be glad. For this reason, it can be expected that there should be a memorial in Hungary to this Hungarian tragedy. [passage omitted]

But having said this, I would not agree—similarly to the foreign minister and the members of the government—with the old statue being reerected, or rather reconstructed, for it no longer exists. I would not consider all the political, foreign political, and other consequences of this to be justified, not even—I can safely say—from the artistic point of view.

It is not necessary for the government to make some kind of declaration at once in connection with the question of erecting a statue. [passage omitted]

I think these are two separate questions; as for the question of us not being able to distance ourselves from the extreme right, I would like to correct the editor, to a far-reaching extent.

We are not in any kind of connection with the extreme right, and the Democratic Forum, Christian Democratic People's Party, or Smallholders' Party [FKgP] are precisely characterized by the fact—similarly to the six parliamentary parties—that these parties are the historical and legal successors of those parties which, in World War II, sharply opposed Hitler's Germany, and had nothing to do with Hitler's Germany. Furthermore, these parties today also have nothing to do with representing those ideals and political directions. I would like to declare this, and naturally we do not accept this, or any such allegation that the government coalition has anything to do with any kind of extreme right—either with reference to the Hungarian past or the outside world. I would like to put this on the record.

[Horvath] I would just like to add a sentence here, excuse me Mr. Prime Minister. Just this morning, we discussed with the chief prosecutor that his office is to launch and initiate penal proceedings—according to the knowledge we have to date—against the magazine Holy Crown that is against the editorial, [word indistinct] because of certain filthy-toned statements in connection with Jews, having been discerned, the like of which a healthy Hungarian society cannot tolerate. Also, the chief prosecutor is launching this, ordering this at the initiative of the government, or rather—since I [word indistinct] it—more precisely, at my initiative. The border, therefore, can be very clearly discerned. [passage omitted]

[Kereszti] I think the prime minister misunderstood when I spoke about the extreme right. It did not even occur to me to suggest that the government was cooperating with extreme right-wing parties. I am speaking about the fact that, within the coalition, there is the FKgP. One wing—one or two figures in this party—permit themselves to make comments which are incompatible with the calm force represented by the Democratic Forum. [passage omitted]

[Antall] Let us make a precise distinction between the magazine and the Holy Crown Society, which is separate and independent from what that initiates. Those two are not the same either.

[Announcer] If we are talking about the general atmosphere, this is part of the general atmosphere, too. Why does the prime minister not speak out, and say no, X,Y and Z have gone beyond the border to which the government policy extends?

[Antall] I do not know of a case anywhere in a working democracy where, in the press, in various political parties, comments and statements are heard; that either Chancellor Kohl or President Bush would make a weekly statement about who said what during particular week. If I were to say something as member of the government, then naturally the government would have to take a stance. If one or other representative or member of the coalition parties, however, makes a statement in a people's gathering or somewhere else, then their own party has to take a stance on that question as to what their opinion is on that. I do not know of any FKgP minister having made a statement from which we would have had to distance ourselves. [passage omitted]

[Hefty] [passage indistinct]

[Dunton] [words indistinct] FINANCIAL TIMES. We often (?felt), and even Hungary has commented on, the rather awkward relationship between the Hungarian press and the government—and not only the Hungarian press and the government but between the foreign press represented in Hungary and the government. This awkwardness goes a bit beyond what is normal in any other country. Do you think this is a special Hungarian phenomenon? Is it the government that is different, is it the government that is unusual, or is it the press, for some reason?

[Antall] I think that in relations between the press and the government, what is reflected is not only the relations between the government and the press, but the fact that a significant part of the press is not sympathetic to the government parties, and is not in sympathy with them. So here, it is not a question of the government alone. A significant part of the Hungarian press—not the entire press, but a significant part of it—has been, and is, connected with the press of the Hungarian Socialist Party. Earlier it worked on the various papers of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP]. So it is obvious that the opposition has a certain attraction toward one of its parties, the MSZMP. Another part of the press has closer ties with other political parties of the opposition, it is sympathic to them. So, this is a simple political connection.

The other thing is that the press, by its nature, is critical, and has a strong critical tone—this is one significance of the press and of press freedom. Therefore, it criticizes the government of the time. This is also its right. Presently in Hungary—precisely in the period of the transformation—there have not yet evolved the press organs standing close to the various political tendencies. It is not a question of our wanting to maintain a government paper. We wish neither a government paper [pauses]...at most, what we would like is there be a national press organ close, or closer, to the government. Furthermore, we would also welcome it if the tendency that is represented by our administrat.on, in a political sense, and which has a very big proportion of the Hungarian population—after all, it was not without reason that the government coalition emerged victorious

from the elections—and which has 60 percent of parliamentary seats; [pauses] therefore, it would not be particularly strange—and we would be pleased—if, in the Hungarian press, this majority also had an appropriate press organ.

The situation in Hungary today is that there is no political paper which clearly represents a united tendency, or more or less a united tendency. In fact, later on, this will repressent a serious problem. Within the editorial boards, however, there are various groups and there are individual journalists who profess entirely contrary conceptions in basic issues—I don't know if this is good or bad. In any event, the situation today is not just that there are newspapers opposed to us, but also that within individual editorial boards they oppose one another as well.

All in all, we have no problem with the press as a whole, only with that part of the press which (?prints) assertions that are perhaps not grounded. I do not wish to go into this now, because, precisely for this reason, we had meetings with the numerous journalists, we invited the editorial staffs, because the government does not wish to maintain any kind of tension with the press. Unfortunately, these [as heard] are reflected also in the international press, since a significant proportion of the journalists take the news material from the Hungarian papers—especially if they do not investigate the original sources in Hungary. Then, from these things, they perhaps convey a picture which is not the most favorable to the administration.

[Hefty] Mr. Prime Minister, why did you not make use of the opportunity to gain the confidence of the Hungarian press, and why was it necessary for the Hungarian press, the television, MTI, to get outsiders to head them?

[Antall] I do not know what you mean, Mr. editor. First of all, the gaining of confidence. I do not know if the confidence of the Hungarian press [pauses]...it could harly have been possible to gain it just like that—en masse—as we have to respect the fact that certain journalists, or very many journalists, have a political conception. We also had to respect the fact that already on the night of the elections, not everybody—even in television—welcomed the fact that the MDF, or the government coalition, obtained the majority. We respect, therefore, the fact that a great many journalists, a great many members of television, were leaning in another direction, and did not receive our victory gladly. We respected this, and I do not think that these journalists would not have been so committed that we could have won them over by some kind of confidential means. I respect their conception. This is one thing. The other thing is this: We have not put anyone at the head of MTI as yet, but in a fairly unusual manner, for there was no precedent for this in the case of MTI. Even in the past, we announced a competition. The deadline for the competition has not yet expired.

As to the head of Hungarian television: With the confidence of the parliamentary parties, and with the mutual agreement among the parliamentary parties, we have put entirely neutral persons standing outside of parties at the head of both the television and of the radio, so much so that the government renounced its possibility to appoint them since their appointment fell within the prime minister's sphere of competence. At MTI there was no appointment for a long time because we insisted that the appointment should be made by the president of the republic.

[?Gallik] I would ask the prime minister, is he satisfied with his government? Is he satisfied with the people in his government, is he satisfied with the activities of his government so far?

[Antall] It would be very much amiss, of course, if I said I am satisfied; it is the duty of everyone to be dissatified. I am dissatified with myself as well, I would have liked to offered a lot more—personally and also by my government. [passage omitted]

The fact is that the government could hold Hungary's balance of payments, and could turn the falling of the deposits at the National Bank, and the president of the World Bank during his visit said he could only tell us to continue on the same road and that he supports the policy of the government. [passage omitted]

With respect to members of the government, I can say that we asked for patience during this period—which of course we did not receive—but we asked for 100 days patience. It would have been hardly justified not to give the same period to members of my government. I believe members of the government are all working extremely hard and with full knowledge of their responsibilities, and I do not wish to implement any government changes if there was such a question during this period. I think members of the government should also be given the opportunity to show what they can produce in the future.

[Dunton] My question is to the economic minister. Many people, in spite of all the government measures, feel that the only thing that has changed since the new government came into office is that prices have increased. Many people are dissatisfied with the changes, dissatisfied with their effectiveness. According to some experts, the suitable psychological moment for economic reforms has been lost. If you acted quickly during the 100 days, people would have been prepared to accept much which they do not accept now. Do you think you have lost that moment, or do you think you still have the momentum? [passage omitted]

[Kadar] First of all, it is doubtful that the psychological moment had passed. When the government had taken over the heavy inheritance, they did not have at their disposal information on the basis of which fundamental changes could have been immediately carried out with fine tuning and the required precision. It would have been very much adventurer's politics if on the basis of a

crumbling, collapsing information system the government decided to jump. So nothing was lost.

The second point is that the past 100 days did not pass without events, and they are not reflected only in price rises. First of all, the price rises and the budget package behind the price rises have an undisputable macroeconomic or budgetary balancing effect. Second, if we talk about psychological factors, we must see that since 23 May, the Hungarian economy has, even if not very visibly, stepped over certain psychological thresholds, certain thresholds of confidence. This was particularly the case with certain actors on the Hungarian economic scene. This is, for example, reflected in the fact that currency deposits by citizens at Hungarian banks increased by 20 percent during the past three months. This is reflected, as my colleague Bod already mentioned, in the fact that the number of new enterprises increased by several thousand. This is reflected in the fact that in the Hungarian economy there is a response to the changing conditionsin terms of supply. In 20 percent of the economy there is undoubtedly activity. To cite some foreign examples as well, for the first time since the 1972 Hungarian capital import law, significant transnational companies made significant investments in the productive sector: GM, GEC, Ford, and the about to be completed Suzuki deal. [passage omitted]

[Bod] But I think the question is justified to the extent that the expectations of the country were too great and we will find it difficult to satisfy them. But I feel, going around the country, that people do see the depth of the crisis; perhaps they do not know how empty the kitty we inherited was. [passage omitted]

The budgetary situation is very difficult. So far we managed to keep the country's finances under control and I hope very much that the structural changes and enterprises will help us to go forward. [passage omitted]

We have a difficult year ahead. I think we will receive the support of the country and some optimism to go with it as well. [passage omitted]

Parliament Begins 2-Day Plenary Session

LD1009123690 Budapest MTI in English 1113 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Budapest, September 10 (MTI)—The two-day plenary session of parliament, which opened in Budapest on Monday morning, is to discuss several issues adjourned from previous meetings because of lack of time.

On the agenda again are the bills concerning the financial standing of the local organizations affiliated to the former regime, and the amendment to the corporate law.

Matyas Szuros of the Hungarian Socialist Party (HSP) [MSZP] is expected to question the foreign minister on Hungary's relations with the Soviet Union.

At the start of the session, speaker Gyorgy Szabad announced that HSP MPs Marias Ormos and Tibor Huszar had given up their seats because of pressure of other commitments. Parliament noted their resignation. (Maria Ormos is vice-chancellor of Janus Pannonius University of Pecs, and Tibor Huszar director of the Sociology Institute at Budapest's Eotvos Lorand University of Arts and Sciences.)

Minoriities Discussed at Committee Meeting

LD0509141190 Budapest MTI in English 1329 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] Budapest, September 5 (MTI)—Recent events have considerably changed the situation of the Hungarian communities in neighbouring countries, Parliament's Committee on Human Rights, Minorities and Religious Affairs stated at its Budapest session on Wednesday.

Acting on behalf of the committee, Attila Kalman MP MDF [Hungarian Democratic Forum] has visited the Hungarian minorities living in neighbouring countries over recent weeks. As a result he was able to brief MP's on his experiences.

Speaking of the negative changes, he says that the open and crude nationalism of certain groups belonging to the majority populations has become more aggressive, living conditions have deteriorated, and the number of Hungarians, especially professionals, is drastically decreasing in certain places.

Speaking of the positive things he said that Hungarian communities have united through organizations almost everywhere. Meeting with representatives of these organisations he was able to glean that they approve of the Hungarian Parliament's policies towards the national and ethnic minorities, but at the same time, object to the fact that not every minority in Hungary had been guaranteed at least one mandate in parliament.

Laszlo Reports Government 7 Sep Economic Meeting

LD0709201390 Budapest MTI in English 1145 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Budapest, September 7 (MTI)—In spite of the existence of apparently positive trends, the government still sees the economy as crisis-ridden. The signs: a decline in production, lack of internal stability, and rising inflation. Although the government has set about the task of reconstructing the economy, attempts to overcome the crisis are undermined by a legacy of problems from the previous system, only now beginning to surface, and causing major social tensions, government spokesman Balazs Laszlo said on Friday, at his customary briefing after the government session on Thursday 6 September].

Discussing the session, Mr Laszlo said the minister of finance had reported on the development of economic

processes so far this year, and the likely trends. According to statistics, the foreign trade balance has improved considerably. The turnover surplus has risen to 550 million dollars, while the rouble-accounting turnover had declined by 30 per cent. Here then, there is evidence of sucess, however, new danger sources have come about, with the cuts in Soviet oil deliveries, and the oil crisis in the Persian Gulf. The situation is aggravated by the damage caused by the drought.

A welcome piece of news is that the number and performance of small and medium companies has increased. Producer prices rose by 21 per cent, and the consumer price level by 26 per cent in the first half of the year. The degree of price rises in the producer category could total 22 per cent by the end of the year, with 28-30 per cent in the consumer category. National consumption is to drop by 3-4 per cent by the end of the year, while real incomes are expected to decline by 4 per cent. At present, average wages are 27-29 per cent higher than last year, and monetary financial incomes are rising faster than planned, by 32-34 per cent. At the same time, the number of those in employment has dropped by eight per cent as compared with last year. The number of unemployed is expected to rise to 80,000 or 100,000 by the end of the year, due to restructuring, and those receiving unemployment aid could reach the 60,000 mark.

The government also discussed the bill on the ownership of agricultural land. It decided in favour of submitting the proposal to parliament together with the amendment of the law on cooperatives. At the same time, the government calls on the Constitutional Court to take a stand on issues concerning the interpretation of the Constitution as, for instance, whether land proprietory relations can be settled by financial compensation or privatization. This would mean restoring the land to the original proprietors, raising questions of how land can be withdrawn from the ownership of the cooperatives, and whether the proposal should be considered exempt from the general rules of inheritance.

In the course of surveying the state of the budget, the government approved an average rise of 25 per cent for professional staff employed by the army, the police, and institutions of crime and punishment. The costs will be covered by the Defense Ministry's own savings. Moreover, the Interior Ministry will only require small subsidies from the budget.

The government session on Thursday [6 September] heard a report on the scale of the damage caused by the drought. A Ministry of Agriculture survey reveals that certain regions, such as Pest, Bacs- Kiskun, Fejer, Komarom-Esztegom and Jasz-Nagykun-Szolnok Counties, have been hit by an unprecedented drought this year. Mainly fodder crops, vegetables and sugar beet were damaged. The loss in maize yields amounted to about 2.5 million tonnes, which will have to be substituted from imports.

To ease the extremely grim situation, the government intends to give help to farmers otherwise making profits. Financial help will be given to large farming bodies whose harvest loss is over 15 per cent as a result of the drought.

In answer to questions, Balazs Laszlo said that as regards the suggested reerection of the Trianon Movement, the government had not made a corporate ruling. "The sentiments of government members on the issue reflect their personal opinions," he said.

"The government did not pass any measures concerning price rises, and the subject was not even mentioned at the Thursday session," Mr Laszlo said.

Foreign Minister Sees 'Historical Opportunity'

LD0809191690 Budapest MTI in English 1801 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] Budapest, September 8 (MTI)—"Hungary has not had such a unique historical opportunity for centuries to get control over its own destiny and develop free of any intervention by the big powers and on the basis of genuine autonomy. It is not known yet how long this favourable moment will last, but we have a reason to be optimistic seeing the international readiness to help Hungary," said Foreign Minister Geza Jeszenszky in his address delivered at the festive opening ceremony marking the beginning of a new academic year at the Budapest University of Economics.

The Hungarian foreign minister, also head of the university's international department, pointed out that in the current difficult economic situation of the country it was a hopeful sign that foreign business circles thought well of the country's possibilities and they were ready to make investments in Hungary. Here, Mr Jeszenszky quoted World Bank President Barber B. Conable, who said: "I wouldn't be here if I did not consider Hungarian possibilities promising."

The minister stated that Hungary wished to preserve this good opinion and form its foreign policy and foreign economic strategy so that it would set up and maintain mutually advantageous good relations with all of its foreign partners while also respecting national interests. As far as the foreign political priorities of Hungary are concerned, the recent change in orientation served the purpose of getting Hungary—which was also strongly linked to the continent in terms of its centuries-old values—back to Europe.

Mr Jeszenszky said the country faced a kind of division line: the favourable processes had already made some impact, but the forces that tried to slow progress were still active. The government had to pass numerous measures in order to create sound frameworks for the economy. The government would do its utmost to get the country over the present stalemate and meanwhile preserve stability which is inevitable for enjoying the trust

and interest of foreign investors. To this end, Mr Jeszenszky called on everybody to exercise self- control in judging the domestic situation and to prevent the criticism of government activity from becoming a purpose in itself.

National Bank Asserts Creditworthiness

LD0709142690 Budapest MTI in English 1101 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Budapest, September 7, 1990 (MTI-ECONEWS)—Austrian press allegations that the Laenderbank is postponing the issue of National Bank of Hungary (NBH) [MNB] schilling bonds in Vienna—originally scheduled for September 17—because of doubts about the creditworthiness of the Hungarian central bank are completely unfounded.

Mr Bela Sandor, a senior National Bank of Hungary officials, told MTI-ECONEWS on Friday that in its Friday edition, DIE PRESSE carried a correction from the Laenderbank itself, in which the bank denied having any doubts about the creditworthiness of the NBH.

The only consideration that prompted the postponement, they said, which came after mutual agreement between the NBH and the Laenderbank, was that the sides deemed that the controversy surrounding Austrian damage claims over the Nagymaros barrage project meant the atmosphere in Austrian business circles would not be right for such an issue at the moment.

"As to our creditworthiness, I trust that the financial community will get tangible proof of it within a week or two, when the NBH successfully launches an operation on another securities market", the NBH official said.

On September 17, the NBH originally was to have issued bonds worth between 250 million and 1 billion schillings, depending on market interest, with a maturity of seven years.

Earlier, other officials stressed that Hungary certainly does not intend to duck out of its obligation to pay the Austrian party damages for the abandoned project. It simply wants payments to be appropriately documented.

Asked whether the issue will definitely go ahead in early October, an NBH official said everything depended on the two governments; finding a mutually-satisfactory compromise, and not on the good intentions of the NBH or the Laenderbank, for that matter, either. In any case, the NBH does hope to be able to pull off the deal at that time.

Security Office Tasked With 'Counterespionage'

LD0709111190 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] The spokesman for the National Security Office said the, in the future, the activity of the office will be expanded to incorporate several new duties. Tivadar Parvy said that the Border Guard's security office will separate from the Interior Ministry's organization, and it will be transferred to the National Security Office, where its main task will be counterespionage [kemelharitas].

Konya Presents New MDF Justice Program

LD0509172890 Budapest MTI in English 1530 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] Budapest, September 5 (MTI) - Although the original form of the justice package prepared by the parliamentary group of the Hungarian Democratic Forum in June has gone by the board, as many of the proposals included were addressed by the government in a different and more detailed way, and revealed a similar political position on the issue.

The HDF [Hungarian Democratic Forum—MDF] group has undertaken the justice programme in an appropriate spirit, lending its full political weight and strength to the tasks of legally eliminating the privileges and credits acquired in the previous regime, naming former leaders responsible for the current situation of the country, and providing the public with information on the crimes committed. These were some of the points made by Imre Konya, head of the HDF's parliamentary group, at the party's regular press briefing in Budapest on Wednesday.

Mr Konya said that the justice programme served the purpose of formally and finally putting the past period behind the nation, while also coming face to terms with it. As a result of a comprehensive examination—which turned out to affect only a few people—it would be posisble to state the responsiblity of certain individuals under the penal code. This could only involve people who had committed a crime, and cases where the crime was not yet obsolete. Punishment could be possible only in terms of the then legal provisions. He also mentioned that the legal punishment of people who ordered soldiers to shoot among the people during the 1956 revolution had come up against certain obstacles, one of these being that their deeds were no longer legally classed as crimes.

The head of the group welcomed the government's initiative of setting up a parliamentary committee in charge of investigating the political responsibility of individuals who held leading state, party or economic functions in the previous regime.

Mr Konya also called on the government to request the Hungarian Academy of Sciences to set up a special committee of historians to research and produce an authentic study of the political and economic history of the period following November 4, 1956, and an analysis of the decision mechanisms of the time.

He announced that the HDF group had proposed that the National Assembly should mark the forthcoming anniversary of the 1956 revolution with a festive session.

'Habonim and Dror' Reorganizes in Budapest

LD0909204490 Budapest MTI in English 1852 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] Budapest, September 90 (MTI)—Another Zionist youth movement has been renewed in Hungary. "Habonim and Dror", the left-wing Zionist movement already existed before the Second World War, and it organized the emigration to Israel of young people who survived the holocaust.

The "Habonim-Dror" organization was re-formed in the course of a ceremony held in Budapest on Sunday evening. The event was attended by Tunik Cvih, secretary general of the World Zionist Organization, and its chairman Yehiel Leket.

President Goncz Discusses Poverty, Gypsies

LD0409080790 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 3 Sep 90

[Text] According to President Arpad Goncz, the entire country will regret it if we cannot remedy the problems of the gypsies in Hungary. President Goncz discussed this at Tiszabo, as he visited the small county of Jasz-Nagykun-Szolnok settlement to gain some information. He learned that, as a consequence of mistaken political decisions of past decades, the previously flourishing village community had been impoverished and scattered. Presently, 2,000 people live in Tiszabo, and more than half of them are gypsies. Eighty percent of the population live below the minimum living standard.

Goncz took part in the ceremony opening the school year at the local primary school, where he explained that poverty and needs cannot be quickly eliminated in the years to come, because we simply do not have the money for it at this time. He considered it important, however, that, at the local elections at the end of the month, voters should first consider not the party of the candidates, but the candidates themselves; there is great need for honest leaders so Tiszabor can again become a flourishing place.

TV To Adopt Public Service, Commercial Character

LD0509091190 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 4 Sep 90

[Excerpts] The television's leaders, who took office 30 days ago, spoke to the press today about their ideas and plans. Gabor Kereszti reports.

[Kereszti] [passage omitted] The wording of the text of the first variation of the bill on radio and television has begun. This will be submitted to the Justice Ministry at the end of September or beginning of October, and will probably be put before the parliament in January. What the television service will be like in the future is still undecided. According to the president [Elemer Hankiss], a combination of something between a public service and commercial television should be realized. He also said it is not yet certain how the two channels will operate in the future—in competition, independently from each other, or coordinated with each other, in parallel. Elemer Hankiss said he would definitely not like to separate the two channels on a political divide. [passage omitted]

Several people probed into the question of the situation that has developed around the Newsreel program. Elemer Hankiss said this was also a part of the competition, but he did not deny that it had been internal conflicts within the staff that had led to the break.

Jeszensky on Conditions for Meeting With Romania

LD0809105990 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Interview with Foreign Minister Geza Jeszenszky by Kata Nagy; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] The news of the Romanian president's proposal for a meeting with the Hungarian head of state may indeed be qualified as a sensation. Foreign Minister Geza Jeszenszky has outlined the Hungarian view to Kata Nagy.

[Begin recording] [Nagy] What is the government's stance in this regard?

[Jeszenszky] The government has naturally not discussed this yet, but tomorrow there will be an unscheduled government session where this subject could be raised. Provided that this message by President Iliescu can be seen as a gesture—a sign of readiness that Romania wants to return to the policy that it declared and promised in January—then in this meaning I, too, receive it with joy.

We, by the way, have always been ready for a meeting at any level, but we have always asked it to be a meeting of substance—that it should have results, and that it should, therefore, be well prepared in advance. Thus, my view is as a foreign minister, and not as someone speaking on behalf of the government, that such a meeting can be very good, but that it should be prepared in advance, and that it should produce a result.

[Nagy] In the past, the government also stated that until there is some kind of improvement in the situation of the minorities—including Hungarian minorities—such a summit should not take place.

[Jeszenszky] To ascertain that, indeed a substantive improvement has taken place in a long process. We did not really put it this way. What we said was that the fulfilment of certain promises—what is more, necessary promises and agreements—was indeed the precondition for such a meeting being worthwhile. If, however, we see a serious sign of such an intention from the Romanian side—which we hope this presidential message reflects—then we are ready to grant a certain amount of faith.

[Nagy] When could this summit be organized?

[Jeszenszky] Well, this is a difficult question because the Hungarian president has a very busy program for the year. Due to the importance of the issue, however, it is certain that a day can always be found for it. [end recording]

Soviet Oil Cuts May 'Boost' Trade Surplus

LD0709125990 Budapest MTI in English 1043 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Budapest, September 7, 1990 (MTI-ECONEWS)—By the end of June, Hungary had run up a surplus of 70 million roubles in trade with the Soviet Union, mainly because of dropping Soviet oil deliveries.

The Soviet announcement on cutting back Soviet oil deliveries (6.48 million tonnes were originally contracted for this year) to 78.6 per cent, viz., to about 5.1 million tonnes, will further boost the Hungarian surplus, meaning it could now which well approach 150 million roubles by the end of the year.

The Hungarian trade surplus with the Soviet Union amounted to 800 million roubles last year, which the sides converted into a Hungarian surplus of 720 million U.S. dollars.

This amount is not available in cash, though, as it was deposited in a dollar account. The Soviet Union will deliver goods to Hungary to this value in 1991.

The rouble surplus Hungary accumulates this year will, in all probability, also be converted into U.S. dollars, calculated at a rate of 92 cents to the rouble.

It is aso possible that, in order to reduce the Hungarian surplus, Hungary will cut back its deliveries to the Soviet Union during the rest of the year.

A reduction will be possible mainly in the export of agricultural produce.

Talks on the switch-over to dollar accounting between the two countries have started.

Both sides are drawing up a so-called indicative list of products they would like to export or import.

However, this shopping list is expected to cover only 50-60 per cent of total turnover.

Antall Receives World Bank President Conable

LD0709221990 Budapest MTI in English 2039 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Budapest, September 7 (MTI)—Prime Minister Jozsef Antall met the visiting World Bank President, Barber Conable, in his office on Friday.

During the discussion, Conable spoke in appreciative terms about the economic drive of the new Hungarian government and its efforts towards extensive restructuring.

Conable expressed the conviction that Hungary will be able to overcome its difficulties, and offered further World Bank help in the development of small and medium-size ventures and help in acquiring other financial resources.

Speaking about the government's economic concepts, Jozsef Antall pointed out that particular attention was being given to maintaining financial solvency. He mentioned some of the problems facing Hungary, for example, the trade losses stemming from German unification, the reduction in Soviet oil deliveries, the switch from rouble- to dollar-accounting and the unprecedented drought damage.

He said that as the Hungarian population had no reserves at all, economic reconstruction can only be successful if social security is guaranteed, at least at a minimum level.

Conable Holds News Conference

LD0709222690 Budapest MTI in English 2103 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Budapest, September 7 (MTI)—Barber B. Conable, president of the World Bank, revealed the outcome of his talks in Hungary to journalists in Budapest on Friday.

He stressed that the World Bank leaders were satisfied with the general line of reform measures in Hungary and the economic concepts of the government. They have been convinced that Hungary does all it can in order to become integral with the European and world markets.

Conable drew attention to the need for further structural changes, extensive economic liberalization, reduction and elimination of state subsidies, intensification of market competition and the closure of loss-making companies.

He warned that the economic programme should go together with appropriate social-welfare measures.

Since 1982 the World Bank has concluded credit agreements with Hungary to the tune of 2,340 million dollars and 29 loan contracts served the implementation of 22 economic development schemes. In the current fiscal year the World Bank is granting Hungary 400 million dollars' worth of loan, which can be supplemented by further credits through co-financing transactions.

The World Bank intends to continue to mediate loans to Hungary, Barber B. Conable said.

Ministry Proposes Asking U.S. for Corn Aid

LD0709113190 Budapest MTI in English 1039 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Budapest, September 7, 1990 (MTI-ECONEWS)—In view of the devastating drought this summer, the Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture proposes requesting corn aid from the United States.

The damage caused by the drought is estimated at 30 billion forints, and it now seems that, instead of the expected 7 million tonnes, farms will be able to harvest only 4.5 million tonnes of corn at most, which, in itself, amounts to a loss of 20 billion forints.

Hungary wants to ask the U.S. for 800,000 tonnes of corn, worth about 120 million usd [U.S. dollars], and also 100,000 tonnes of soya, worth 10-12 million USD, both in aid.

All such aid would immediately go to the corn exchange to prevent speculation, because corn prices are already sky-rocketing anyway. What costs 6,000 forints (about 100 usd) a tonne a few months ago has now climbed to 10,000 forints a tonne.

Agrimpex, a Hungarian grain-trading company, has already imported 300,000 tonnes of barley from Poland and Czechoslovakia for 27 million USD. Hungary will probably need to import between 300,000 and 600,000 tonnes of corn this year.

Mr Andras Vermes, Agrimpex' general manager, was also for the idea of corn aid, but pointed to the difficulties involved in getting the aid ok'd in the U.S.: Congress' seal of approval is neded. "Even if this approval were to be given tomorrow, the corn would not come to Hungary before December", Mr Vermes said. In the meantime, prices could be kept under control with corn imported at 150-160 usd a tonne (price includes delivery up to Hungarian border).

In any case Agrimpex, is at a loss as to why they were given permission to import only 300,000 tonnes of barley at a time when fodder is in such great shortage: There would be solvent demand for much more, since a tonne of barley costs only 90 USD. Furthermore, they could buy rye even cheaper than that on the free market. Mr Vermes said it was a good idea to sell the corn received in aid via the corn exchange, so that the surplus can go into state coffers. At the same time, it would be the moral duty of the state to pump back the money earned on the deal into those branches of agriculture that have been worst hit by the drought.

Austrian Twin-Dam Project Compensation Disputed

LD0509210990 Budapest MTI in English 1755 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] Budapest, September 5 (MTI)—The Austrians expect to receive a Hungarian offer by Thursday, stating the concrete sum they are ready to pay in compensation for the twin-dam project, government commissioner Gyorgy Samsondi-Kiss told the Budapest session of parliament's Committee of Environmental Protection on Wednesday.

To date, Hungary has agreed to pay 952 million schillings first of all, followed by 900 million to the Austrian bank financing the transaction. But the Austrian general contractor expects to get a further 1,200 million schillings this year. This means a liability of roughly 3,000 million schillings, which already includes a concession of 8 million schillings given in the interest of quick settlement.

The Austrian general contractor sent a telefax message on August 31 saying that he will turn to the relevant court of law if he does not receive a reply by September 6. Austrian newspapers said that the sum in question would then be 3,800 million schillings, instead of 3,000 million.

Samsondi-Kiss pointed out that the Austrians had failed to provide comprehensive lists detailing the costs, which would be necessary to judge whether there was a just claim for damages. Hungary does not decline to meet just demands, but refuses to make extra payments.

Slovene President Arrives for 2-Day Visit

LD0609141190 Budapest MTI in English 1343 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] Budapest, September 6 (MTI)—At the invitation of Vas County Council, Milan Kucan, president of the Slovenian Republic, arrived in Hungary for a two-day visit on Thursday.

In the county seat, Szombathely, Milan Kucan held discussions with Ferenc Szele, vice-president of the county council and acting county leader.

The Slovenian head of state pointed out that cooperation between the two regions looked back over 25 years, and the recent socio-political changes had created new opportunities for development.

Milan Kucan, accompanied by his host, left for Budapest on Thursday.

Goncz Receives Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister

LD0609151490 Budapest MTI in English 1423 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] Budapest, September 6 (MTI)—Arpad Goncz, president of the Republic of Hungary, met Mahmud Va'ezi, Iranian deputy minster of foreign affairs, in his office on Thursday [6 September].

Mahmud Va'ezi presented a written message from President 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, detailing the Iranian proposals regarding the settlement of the Gulf crisis and its vision of future relations with Hungary.

Goncz Receives Jewish Congress Secretary General

LD0509221690 Budapest MTI in English 2044 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] Budapest, September 5 (MTI)—Arpad Goncz, president of the Republic of Hungary, met Dr Israel Singer, Secretary-General of the World Jewish Congress (WJC), in his office Wednesday. Dr Singer presented an invitation from WJC President Edgar Bronfman for the time of Arpad Goncz's next visit to the United States.

Talks Requested With USSR on Troop Withdrawal

LD0709180490 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Krzysztof Skubiszewski has received the Soviet ambassador to Poland, Yuriy Kashlev, and handed him a note from the Polish Government to the Soviet Government, addressed to Minister of Foreign Affairs Eduard Shevardnadze, proposing that intergovernmental negotiations begin very soon, with the aim of concluding a treaty on the withdrawal of Soviet Army units from Poland.

Moreover, in this note the Polish Government proposes that the negotiations with the Soviet Union should also include the introduction of changes to the existing agreements of 1956 and 1957 on the temporary stationing of Soviet troops on Polish territory.

Next, the Polish Government proposes that the negotiations should cover compensation for the injustice done to Poland in connection with the stationing of these troops.

The issue of withdrawal of Soviet troops from Poland has been raised on various occasions in Polish-Soviet talks since Premier Tadeusz Mazowiecki's government was formed. The present note is a specific expression of the position adopted earlier by the Government of the Polish Republic in this regard.

Skubiszewski Addresses Senate on 'Eastern Policy'

LD0709225990 Warsaw PAP in English 2152 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Warsaw, Sept, 7—Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs Krzysztof Skubiszewski addressed the Senate here today elaborating on the Polish Eastern policy. [Here are] excerpts:

"Beside the German question, the restructuring of Poland's relations with the USSR has been the fundamental task of the Polish foreign policy over the first 12 months of Tadeusz Mazowiecki's government.

"We build our new relations with the East basing on full respect for independence, equality, relations of good neighbourhood and mutual profits.

"We consider the treaties signed by Germany and the USSR between 1939 and 1941 to be invalid since the beginning.

"The Polish-Lithuanian border is as it is and we have no claims to change it.

"We want our links with the East not to falter but to be intensified. Our openness to the East is full.

"It is thought that Poland has no strong trump cards in its Eastern policy. I think that there are trump cards. We have a very favourable geographical and cultural position in relation to the USSR nations, especially to those we neighbour on.

"We should take advantage of the fact that Poles understand and know the East better than any other nation in Europe. And what is most important, Poles are best understood in the East.

"A source of possible economic profits, not only for us but for the world business in general, should also be seen in a good rapprochement.

"Already today our relations with various republics are similar to those with fully independent states in many, though not all, respects."

Minister Skubiszewski recalled that on several occasions he had stated that Poland had no territorial claims on Lithuania and said that when the Lithuanian Republic had declared its independence, the Polish Government was the first to fully support Lithuanian aspirations in its declaration.

"My intention is," he continued, "to have Soviet troops pulled out from Poland soon, so that it does not take much longer time than in Czechoslovakia and Hungary where the withdrawal is to be completed next year.

"I wanted to state one thing very clearly. The Polish Government and the Foreign Ministry do not link the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Poland to the situation and stationing of Soviet troops in the GDR.

"Today we do not need the Warsaw Treaty as a plane of cooperation. As long as it exists, it is an alliance for collective self-defence, an alliance that has been pushed to a very distant plane. I see no possibility of war in Europe," Minister Skubiszewski stated.

Policy Resolution Adopted

LD0709230290 Warsaw PAP in English 2135 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 7—After an hours-long discussion, the Senate adopted a resolution on Poland's Eastern policy.

The process of transformations under way in the Soviet Union means a departure from confrontation in the relations between the East and the West and from the domination over the states of Central and East Europe, the resolution reads.

However, due to internal political and economic tensions and disparities in the scope and lines of transformation in Poland and the USSR, there surface new serious difficulties and controversies in our mutual relations.

We are of the opinion that in this situation it is necessary to define our intentions and the lines of Poland's Eastern policy in the way which would be very transparent and understandable for the two societies:

1. Democratic forces which since the Polish August (of 1980) have materialized radical changes in Poland and thus started the process of democratic revolution in Central and East Europe recognize the principle of nonviolability of the present-day borders of the Republic

of Poland both in the West and in the East. However, we express our concern about Poles living across the eastern border, about ensuring them full rights, making it possible for them to preserve their national identity, develop their native langauge, national culture and religion.

2. We express our understanding for the historically common character of our fates. The future good-neighbourly relations should be based on mutually realistic interests as concerns politics, economy and security.

3. In this connection we believe that it is necessary to clearly define and to explain the issue of the presence of Soviet troops on the territory of Poland. The Soviet authorities have recognized the principle of withdrawing their troops from Central Europe. Therefore it is necessary to set up a time-table of the pullout also from Poland while the units of the Soviet Army should withdraw from Poland in the shortest possible time.

4. The Polish side undertakes efforts aimed at the changing of the character of the Warsaw Treaty, reducing it to a consultative and defensive one. Thus, the Senate suggests that the principle of Poland's withdrawal from the treaty's military structures be adopted. It will be in line with our strategic striving for returning to Europe.

5. We should aim at better understanding of mutual painful resentments.

6. Russian democrats have a lot of lively sympathy for Poland, for "socialism," for our road of peaceful transformations. Therefore, it is necessary to undertake, hitherto neglected, contacts on the state level with Soviet democratic elite, to create geniune network of multiplane connections to replace the former "friendship" to order which was harmful for the nations and deepened the gap dividing them.

We are of the opinion that like other signs of provincial xenophobia, Russophobia is not compatible with the Polish tradition and can only harm Poland's national interests.

7. We recognize the right of nations to self-determination. We can see new possibilities for partner-like cooperation with centres of sovereign republican authorities in many fields: political, economic, cultural. We attach particular attention to the development of mutual and direct contacts with the peoples of Lithuania, Belorussia, the Ukraine and Russia which are bordering on us.

Mazowiecki To Possibly Meet With Walesa

LD0709165390 Warsaw PAP in English 1533 GMT 7 Sep 90

[By Jan Rozdzynski and Hanna Tobolska]

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 7—Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki may meet with Lech Walesa, the leadership of the Centre Agreement and the Citizen's Movement-Democratic Action (ROAD) as well as with representatives of other political forces, government spokeswoman Malgorzata Niezabitowska told a press conference today and added that the goal of such a meeting would be to fix a calendar of political events (shortening parliament's term of office, and presidential and parliamentary elections).

The conference also focused on such subjects as the Polish road to the EC, exhumation of bodies of NKVD [People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs] victims near Kharkov, contacts with NATO, personnel changes in the state administration, exchange rate of the zloty and Western credits.

Which Way to EC?

Poland will not compete with Hungary and Czechoslovakia in order to get the status of association with the EC, Niezabitowska said.

She added that the EC deputy commissioner for foreign relations was expected to come to Poland on September 20 to discuss, among other things, Poland's proposal on her road to the EC.

Exhumation Near Kharkov

The government spokeswoman announced that in line with the decisions agreed with the Soviet side the exhumation of the bodies of NKVD victims buried in the vicinity of Kharkov will probably begin in mid-September. A group of Polish experts will take part in the work. If it turns out that the graves contain the remains of Polish wartime officers, a high level Polish state delegation and representatives of the victims' families will come to Kharkov.

The Polish Historic Association in the United States will send air photos of the area in question, done by the Germans during the war. The photos may be useful during the exhumation.

German Threat From Kaliningrad?

Niezabitowska termed the possibility of a massive resettlement of Germans, who are Soviet citizens and live in the Kazakhstan and Siberia, to the Russian Republic's enclave with its capital in Kaliningrad near the Polish border, as running counter to the Polish reason of state.

Even though the West German and Soviet authorities have denied such rumours, signals received by the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs arouse concern. This concern is justified by fears that a German enclave might be restored along Poland's eastern border (East Prussia in the inter-war period).

Before Woerner's Visit

The spokeswoman informed the journalists about the upcoming visit of NATO Secretary-General Manfred Woerner. Talks with Polish statesmen will be of a consultative character and will pertain to the new structure of European security, contacts between Poland and

the NATO, and a draft declaration on nonaggression between the NATO and the Warsaw Treaty.

We expect an invitation for Prime Minister Mazowiecki to visit the NATO headquarters next year.

Polish-German Negotiations

Asked by PAP about the situation in talks over the border treaty and economic cooperation with Germany, Niezabitowska said the Polish side was working on its own proposal of a border treaty. Negotiations over the treaty are to commence soon and economic talks with the FRG are scheduled for mid-September.

Personnel Reshuffle in State Administration

The government spokeswoman rejected charges against the government alleging that it "protected old structures and old nomenklatura." In a lengthy statement she listed personnel changes in the central and local state administration.

For example, voivods (governors) have been replaced in 41 provinces. All governors' offices largely reduced the number of departments. These institutions dismissed about one third of their staff, while the lowest-level offices in rural communities, now organs of local self-governments, will fire about 50 thousand people.

Niezabitowska also said that of 71 ambassadors 40 were recalled and so were all consul-generals. Personnel changes in the national defence ministry covered about 50 percent of its employees. Only few intelligence and counter intelligence functionaries (former Security Service, SB, who are now working for the Office of Protection of the State) survived on the Internal Ministry payroll.

Use of Western Credits

Finance vice-minister Wojciech Misiag, who was present at the conference, said that so far, Poland has not consumed much of the credits granted by the West and that the pace of starting them up is rather slow but added that the government does not want to "put big money in economic structures that have not been transformed yet."

He confirmed that the zloty redenomination will be the final stage of curbing inflation but added it will not take place even within six months.

Other Issues

The newsmen were told that Father Jan Sikorski was appointed chief chaplain of prisons, that the names of individuals and firms involved in massive imports of alcohol to Poland will be soon disclosed, that a special team in the Central Planning Office has been appointed to assess Poland's losses due to her joining the UN economic embargo on Iraq, and that a commission has been set up to review new administrative divisions of the country.

The newsmen were also told that the first days of teaching religion at schools are peaceful though there were incidents, and that the Polish side will be represented at the unification ceremonies in Germany. It was also stated that the Polish Government is ready to defend the rate of exchange of the Polish zloty to the U.S. dollar should it be necessary.

Citizens Committee Calls for Presidential Elections

LD0909183290 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Excerpts] In the Chamber of Columns in the Sejm, a national conference of the Citizens Committee [KO] was held today. This was their fourth meeting. A new statute was accepted, which established that a conference will be held once a month. It was also agreed that the conference will function as a body independent of the Citizens Committee attached to Lech Walesa, although it cooperates with him.

Representatives of the KO's accepted a resolution stating that they feel empowered to speak not only on local but also national issues. The conference considers that General Jaruzelski ought to resign as quickly as possible from the post of president and that presidential elections should be held by the end of this year. It also came out in favor of parliamentary elections by next spring at the latest and called for the passing of a new constitution by the newly elected parliament. It considers that an electoral law based only on proportional representation would be unacceptable, and also that the KO's will independently decide on participation and put forward their own candidates in the coming elections. [passage omitted]

In the second part of the meeting a proposal made by the Zamosc representative to support Lech Walesa as a presidential candidate was rejected, as it was considered premature. However, a protest about the manner of creating the regions of general administration and the scope of their competence, which is seen as a threat to the concept of self-government, was accepted, and it was also decided to initiate a debate on the form of the new constitution.

The next meeting of the KO's will be on 14 October.

Walesa Interviewed on Presidency, Reforms

PM0709142890 Paris LE FIGARO in French 28 Aug 90 p 8

[Interview with former Solidarity Chairman Lech Walesa, by Jean-Jacques Mevel; place and date not given]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Mevel] The succession of General Jaruzelski is open. After 10 years of political struggle, is Lech Walesa standing as a candidate against his own troops?

[Walesa] In 1980, at the time of the Gdansk Accords, I made two pledges: to overthrow the communist system and then to establish a democratic system. Now some

people believe that this has all happened, that Poland is a democracy and that they can get rid of Lech Walesa. I, too, thought so at one point. In fact democracy has still to be forged. There have not yet been free elections to parliament. I am in danger of not keeping my pledge.

In 1989 Solidarity admitted that the only possible candidate to the presidency was General Jaruzelski. In other words, if Jaruzelski is president, it is thanks to Lech Walesa. So Walesa has a moral right to be president of all the Poles. When it was necessary to appoint a prime minister I prevented a communist, General Kiszczak, from securing parliament's support. Then I imposed Tadeusz Mazowiecki's name on the Solidarity majority. Here too Lech Walesa gained a moral right to pursue the reforms and continue the struggle.

[Mevel] At the risk of destabilizing the Mazowiecki government?

[Walesa] That is the best argument put to me, together with the charge that I resort to populism, or nationalism. But if Lech Walesa wanted to become president at any price, if he lapsed into demagoguery, he would not have launched a direct attack on Mazowiecki or Geremek. He would have come to an agreement with them.

Those who attack me now would have been the first to offer me the post of president. My sole aim is to keep the pledge I made in 1980. Yes, the communist system has been overthrown. But the victors of 1989 have adopted the same positions with a few adjustments. This is unacceptable.

I am not saying that Mazowiecki or Geremek have betrayed Solidarity. I am saying that they will be followed by others who will perhaps be less honest. This is how it is in every revolution, including communist revolutions. Everything goes well until the heirs arrive. The Solidarity fighters must pursue a policy that transcends their own ambitions. It is a matter of establishing the political system of the future.

[Mevel] What are your proposals as a candidate?

[Walesa] Poland must be given two feet—one right, one left. In other words, it is necessary to establish genuine political pluralism. I have taken the initiative of dividing Solidarity into a right and a left. Obviously it is not easy for friends to divide.

In time we could imagine subdivisions, with Social Democrats, Neocommunists on the left, and similar distinctions on the right. Some peope tell me that the time is not yet right for the creation of political parties in Poland. This is wrong. I am a practicing Catholic and I know that providence needs to be helped, that you have to meet God half-way. In politics, too, it is worth people taking the initiative.

The Solidarity model was effective in the struggle against communism. Now we must organize differently. I will put it to you metaphorically: I have a garden with a big tree called Solidarity. The small bushes cannot grow in the shade of the big tree. It is the same in a society. Small parties can never flourish in the shade of a giant.

[Mevel] You are also telling the Mazowioecki government that it is necessary to "accelerate" the pace of the reforms....

[Walesa] At the beginning of the year, Poland missed the historic opportunity provided by the sinking of the Communist Party. This is why I have spoken of the need for an acceleration. A minimum of political experience showed that it should be exploited in order to occupy that space, to gain our second wind.

This is precisely my criticism of the Mazowiecki government. The result can be seen: 60 percent of Poles did not take part in the local elections—the first completely free elections. The government is clearly losing the Poles' support. That is why I have launched the idea of a multiparty system. I am dividing in order to mobilize and, ultimately, to unify. I want to prompt a reaction.

[Mevel] Does this mean that symbolic figures like Adam Michnik, editor of GAZETA WYBORCZA, Solidarity's newspaper, should be attacked?

[Walesa] It is particularly difficult to divide when friends are involved. If we take Michnik's case, it is not up to me to tell him what to do. The only thing I can do is to make him angry. To explain to him that when 60 percent of the voters ignore an election, it is not society's fault but that of the political elite, in other words his fault or mine. This is a dangerous phenomenon. I repeat, that I am seeking to divide to make people take a stance. The abstentionists must wake up. I issue a challenge: Commit yourselves for or against Walesa, but commit yourselves.

[Mevel] Should the provocation go so far as to point the finger at intellectuals or Jews, as you have done?

[Walesa] Before returning to the frontline, I thought that I would be accused of sinking into demagoguery, nationalism, or anti-Semitism. First, there is no anti-Semitism in Poland. Second, it is not by hiding things that we must act but by openly revealing them. If we succeed in talking openly about all that, the suspicion will disappear.

[Mevel] The social cost of the reforms is already high. Do you think that the Poles are prepared to follow you in stepping up the pace?

[Walesa] If the people react, my main concern is to win their support. I need 90 percent of the votes. I need strong support. Sixty percent is not enough for me. Poland is fertile ground for reforms. It will be difficult and painful.

But Polish society is patient and, above all, homogeneous. The vast majority of Poles are Catholics. The pope is a Pole. If the Church says "Do not strike," the people will bow to that. It is easy to guide Poland. In the other East European countries, conditions are much less

favorable. I wonder whether East Europe is on the point of invading West Europe. I am sometimes afraid to listen to the radio....

[Mevel] What would you do, for instance, to stem the insurrection by the Polish peasants?

[Walesa] If the government wishes to convey a message, it must do so on the spot. The peasants may be wrong. However, somebody must come and explain that to them in person. I was there. You have to persuade people, convince them. Even the Communists eventually put on gloves before asking the police to intervene (on 29 June, the police intervened to oust the peasants occupying the agriculture ministry, which was a first in postcommunist Poland).

[Mevel] You have spoken of an "axe-wielding" presidency and government "by decree." In Warsaw, there is open talk of Lech Walesa's slide toward totalitarianism....

[Walesa] My words have been distorted. When I address peasants or workers, they expect me to say something decisive. They tell me that they see thefts and dirty dealing. I reply to them that to end that, a president with an axe is needed. My axe is rapid and targeted action. I would never have used the word "axe" in a conversation with the prime minister. With regard to decrees, they are intended to deal with urgent matters.

I am essentially a democrat. I have chosen pluralism. Everybody in the government, including the prime minister, owes me his position. I have given them all my prerogatives. How can anybody say that I am not a democrat? I made Mazowiecki; and if the prime minister is good, it is I who should receive praise. But I cannot now sit and do nothing. I would probably be rejected by history. I will be accused of vanishing into thin air after bringing together all the elements of democracy.

[Mevel] What role should Solidarity have?

[Walesa] I have intervened because I do not think that the government has succeeded in taking effective action. I want to help it to build a Poland which is like Europe. It will be difficult to introduce reforms without the Poles identifying with political movements. Solidarity must safeguard its role as a trade union at the same time as ensuring reforms. In the past, Solidarity had police billy clubs hanging over it. We must now be a huge billy club hanging over the government, not to beat it but to ensure that reforms are implemented. [passage omitted]

Solidarity '80 Assesses Economic Conditions

LD0809205890 Warsaw PAP in English 1937 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] Olsztyn, Sept. 8—"The fundamental task of the Solidarity 80 is to defend working people and with a view to that we are ready to talk with all forces and organizations that have similar aspirations," Solidarity 80 leader Marian Jurczyk said at a meeting of the union's 80 national coordinating commission here today.

Assessing critically the current socio-political and economic situation in Poland, the meeting stated it is necessary to urgently sign a new social deal indispensable for reaching a full, genuine parliamentary democracy.

The Solidarity 80 national commission authorized its presidium to start contacts with political forces and social organizations which favour implementation of economic and social policy serving broadly understood interests of working people and reconstruction of the Polish economy.

The meeting demanded firmly full access to mass media, radio and television in the first place, in order to have possiblity to convey Solidarity's 80 stand on economic and social changes to public opinion.

Krakow Chemical Warfare School Liquidated

LD0909181890 Warsaw PAP in English 1654 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] Krakow, Sept. 9—The Krakow-based Higher Chemical Warfare School has been liquidated as the first in a series of military schools that are expected to cease activity.

The school's staff has been offered posts in a higher military engineering school which is now being founded in the southwestern city of Wroclaw.

Romania To 'Fully Observe' Sanctions Against Iraq

AU0809143290 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] In connection with allegations made by the foreign press, news agencies, and radio stations about Romania's latest actions to diminish the negative consequences of our country's observance of the embargo imposed against Iraq by the known UN Security Council resolutions, Mr. Romulus Neagu, secretary of state and member of the government, made the following statement to our radio station:

From the very beginning, the Romanian Government expressed the determination to fully observe and implement the provisions of UN Security Council Resolution 661 dated 6 August 1990 on economic sanctions against Iraq. Although the implementation of these sanctions is causing substantial material damage to the Romanian economy, we concluded that it is the duty of all countries to act in the spirit of full international solidarity, with a view to observing the UN Security Council resolution and applying the stipulated sanctions. Likewise, the Romanian Government believes that, in accordance with the same aforementioned spirit of solidarity, Romania—which has suffered and is suffering direct economic and financial consequences as a result of the sanctions—has the legitimate right to ask for compensations from the international community, in order to cover these losses.

According to preliminary estimations, the damage caused to our economy is very great; the losses incurred as a direct result of Romania's application of the sanctions amount to some $1.2 billion, to which one should add the cut off in Iraq's repayment of its $1.7 billion debt to Romania. The disruption of trade exchanges, the obstruction of important import-export contracts, and the impossibility of carrying out cooperation ventures on various economic targets in Iraq are directly affecting more than 100,000 employees, whose incomes have become quite uncertain.

One of the most affected sectors is the petrochemical industry that no longer receives Iraqi crude oil, part of which was delivered as repayment for Iraq's debt to us. This industry is now obliged to reduce the utilization index of its processing capacity by about 25 percent. In practical terms, the request for financial compensation or compensation in kind primarily aims at ensuring—aside from other products of crucial value in the forthcoming period—supplies of some 8.2 million million tonnes of crude.

Under these circumstances, Mr. Romulus Neagu further said, in the meeting of Committee 661 on 6 September 1990, we presented a document officially submitted by Romania to the Security Council—on the basis of Article 50 of the UN Charter—in connection with the economic and financial consequences of the implementation of sanctions against Iraq for our country's economy. We demanded that the Security Council recommend various compensation.

As a matter of fact, as far back as 27 August, our country distributed at the United Nations an official document on the scope of the losses incurred by Romania. At the same time, Romania made similar approaches to other international bodies, including the Common Market, the Organization of American States, and the European Free Trade Association. Likewise, Romania appealed to the United States and other industrial states to grant us support, to end the discrimination of our country in the sphere of economic relations, and to liberalize trade exchanges and promote their mutually advantageous development.

In this respect, Mr. Neagu emphasized, the countries which observe the embargo should consider placing orders with our country for the refining of crude oil and the processing of the respective oil products in the Romanian facilities. At the same time, in the spirit of the UN resolutions and in keeping with our country's potential, he pointed out Romania's readiness to grant humanitarian assistance, including of a medical-sanitary nature, to countries implementing the provisions of UN Security Council Resolution 661. All these positions and offers were positively received in the world and our country's principled and consistent position was even highly valued, particularly since it is suffering serious losses.

Both in a multilateral framework—at the United Nations and other bodies—and within the framework of bilateral contacts, our partners showed understanding for the impact of these negative consequences on our national economy and living standards, particularly since Romania is currently faced with serious difficulties in this period of transition from a dictatorial and supercentralized regime to a democratic and pluralistic society, based on the market economy. However, Mr. Romulus Neagu stressed in conclusion, we must confess that concrete measures to help our country have been minimal so far; they were only limited to some promises to send crude oil for processing in our facilities.

Neagu on Damage Caused by Sanctions

AU0709202590 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1937 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 7/9/1990—Mr. Romulus Neagu, secretary of state, member of the government, made a statement to the news agency "ROMPRES" in which he specifies that from the very beginning Romania's Government has expressed its determination to fully observe and apply the resolution 661 the Security Council endorsed on August 6, 1990 with regard to the institution of economic sanctions on Iraq. Though the application of those sanctions causes considerable material damage to the Romanian economy, we considered it was all the countries' duty to work in the spirit of full

international solidarity in observing the Security Council resolution and applying the sanctions it agreed upon.

The Romanian Government also assesses that, by virtue of the same solidarity, Romania which has directly been affected economically and financially following the application of such sanctions has the legitimate right to ask the international community for compensations to cover the damage.

According to preliminary estimations, the respective damage caused by Romania's applying the sanctions is very big amounting to nearly 1.2 billion dollars adding to which is the blocking of payment operations by Iraq, for example its 1.7 billion dollars debt to Romania.

One of the most affected sectors is the petrochemical industry which is compelled to cut back on its refining capacity utilization index some 25 per cent.

In such conditions, Romania forwarded on September 6, 1990 an official document to the Security Council on the economic and financial consequences on the Romanian economy following the application of sanctions to Iraq, for the recommendation of compensation measures.

Romania applied also to other international bodies.

Likewise, the United States and other industrialized countries were asked for support in ending Romania's discrimination in the economic relations, the liberalization of the commercial exchanges and their mutually advantageous development. Very appreciated was in this connection the idea that countries that respect the embargo launch orders for oil refining in units in Romania and the processing of the respective oil products. At the same time, in the spirit of the UN resolutions, our country's readiness was expressed, to give humanitarian aid, medical included, in the spirit of the UN resolutions, to all countries that enforce the provisions of the Security Council Resolution 661.

All these stands and offers got positive response and even appreciation of our country's principled stand, especially in consideration that it incurs serious loss.

It should however be said that the measures of concretely supporting Romania have been shy so far and have been limited to certain promises with regard to some oil deliveries for processing in our units, Romulus Neagu added.

Cuts in Refined Oil Expected Due to Gulf Crisis

AU0609162290 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1515 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 6/9/1990—The amount of crude to be refined in Romanian petrochemical combines will be reduced roughly 20 per cent in the months to come. This is an outcome of the Gulf crisis, which will have nefarious effects on the branches of the national economy, for which chemistry is the major supplier of raw materials and finished products.

Furthermore, further drops are possible in the production of the chemical and petrochemical industries. In winter, a number of installations will be halted owing to the shortage of raw materials, respectively, of methane in the case of units producing chemical fertilizers and energy.

Owing to a deficit energy balance and to circumstances in the oil market, the Romanian chemical and petrochemical industries will be restructured by reducing large energy consumers, by increasing the efficiency of the entire crude refining process, and by boosting the production of fine-synthesis chemicals, medicines, cosmetics, dyes, etc.

Romanian Jurists Condemn Iraqi Invasion of Kuwait

AU0709180990 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1601 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 7/9/1990—The Union of Democratic Jurists of Romania consider that the Iraqi troops' invasion of Kuwait is a flagrant violation of the norms of international law and of the provisions of the UN Charter. Expressing this stance in a statement to "ROMPRES", the union express their belief that the settlement of the crisis in the area should be consistent with the steps envisaged in the Resolutions 660, 661 and 665 of the UN Security Council, and call for the withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Kuwait, for the immediate release of the civilians in military bases and strategic sites in Iraq, and for guaranteed freedom of movement.

Iliescu Receives Romanian-FRG Bank Chairman

AU0709185790 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1555 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 7/9/1990—Friday [7 September] morning, at the Cotroceni Palace, President Ion Iliescu received Schmidt Weyland, chairman of the board of directors of the Romanian-West German Joint Bank, based in Frankfurt.

Present at the interview was Mr. Vasile Voloseniuc, president of the Romanian Bank for Foreign Trade.

Mr. Weyland is in Bucharest to commemorate a decade of joint cooperation and activity of the Romanian branch of the bank. He expressed his satisfaction for the cooperation with the Romanian side and the wish to extend it to new fields so as to help the present strategies of economic renewal in Romania become effective.

Mr. Ion Iliescu congratulated the representatives of the Romanian West German Joint Bank and expressed his belief that the Romanian economy's transition to a market economy offered possibilities to boost the activity of the institution, to diversify its financial and banking operations for the benefit of both sides.

State Minister Receives FRG Bankers

AU0709184590 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1742 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 7/9/1990—Mr. Eugen Dijmarescu, state minister for economic orientation, received Friday [7 September] a delegation of West German bankers on the anniversary of ten years since the opening of the Frankfurt-Bucharest Bank A.G. The delegation included Mr. Gunther Schmidt-Weyland, president of the bank administration board, as well as representatives of Dega Bank in Germany. During the interview the bases were set for the expansion of collaboration in banking, for the stimulation of initiative in industry, trade, tourism and the opening of local trade banks. Emphasis was placed on the development potential of the Romanian economy especially in tourism where it can obtain fast and substantial results as well as on the need to stimulate private initiative and small and medium-sized enterprises.

A special item of discussions was the sides' accord of principle on the need to extend the financing of private initiative in areas preponderantly inhabited by German population with a view to stabilizing the German minority in Romania.

Former Securitate Head's Trial Opens in Bucharest

AU1009091790 Bucharest Domestic Service in English 0800 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] The trial of defendant Iulian Vlad, general in reserve and former head of the State Security Department, opened in Bucharest this morning.

The trial is being conducted by a team of the Military Section of the Supreme Court of Justice. In the first part of this morning's proceedings, which began at 0930 hours, the court discussed the request to combine Iulian Vlad's case with the case of former full and deputy members of the former Political Executive Committee [of the Romanian Communist Party]. This request was supported in today's session by the defendant's attorney, Gheorghe Oprea.

The majority of the defense opposed combining the two cases. Then, the prosecutor's conclusions were formulated. He rejected the request to combine the two cases, after which the court withdrew for a conference.

After the conference, the court decided to reject the request to combine the two cases, and the case of the former full and deputy members of the former Political Executive Committee will continue to be tried by a team of the Bucharest Territorial Military Tribunal on 17 September.

Munteanu, Nica Testify Before Enquiry Commission

AU0609162190 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1505 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 6/9/1990—The parliamentary commission inquiring into the June 13-15 events continued hearing participants in and witnesses to those events, as well as political leaders. The commission heard Leon Nica and Marian Munteanu, who were recently released from custody by the police, where they had been investigated on charges of having participated in mid-June events, Colonel Florentin Cristescu, with the Ministry of the Interior, Liviu Petrina, member in the leadership of the Christian and Democratic National Peasant Party, and Ion Manzatu, leader of the Republican Party.

Furthermore, a sub-commission of the parliamentary commission, led by Senator Ion Solcan, opened hearings in Petrosani. Decision-makers directly involved in the miners' movement to Bucharest and other participants in the June events are heard.

Blandiana, Munteanu Address Opposition Meeting

AU0809193790 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] Proceedings of the first meeting of the members of the Romanian Resistance—organized by the 15 November 1987 movement of Brasov—took place in Brasov yesterday and today. The members of this movement had meetings and talks with: the Group for Social Dialogue, the 21 December Association, the League of Students, other Bucharest organizations, a delegation of Jiu Valley miners who participated in the 1977 strike, and the representatives of the League of Free Trade Unions of Jiu Valley miners. Representatives of organizations from Timisoara, Cluj, and other towns were also present.

Today's meeting was addressed by Ana Blandiana, Marian Munteanu, Mihail Sora, Radu Filipescu, Stelian Tanase, and others. The discussions dealt with: the observation of the universal human rights in Romania, the government's program, various achievements and prospects, and other problems.

The meeting proceeded in a peaceful way, with the police ensuring the security of the various halls where the discussions took place.

Munteanu Makes 9 Sep Address

AU1009094790 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0903 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 10/9/1990—A meeting took place last Sunday [9 September] in the Town Hall

Square of Brasov at the conclusion of the events organized that day by the "15th of December 1987" association. Several hundreds of persons participated in the meeting, both Brasov citizens and guests from other towns.

Such personalities as Marian Munteanu, Dumitru Iuga, Stelian Tanase and others spoke during the meeting. Mircea Sevaciuc and Vasile Anghel spoke on behalf of the "15th of December 1987" association and the independent union "15th of November Movement".

The speakers referred in their addresses to Romania's political and economic situation, they criticized some of the present conditions and demanded the authorities to take action so as to solve the problems our country is now faced with. No incidents were reported.

Roman Chairs FSN Steering Collegium Meeting

AU0609205390 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1855 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 6/9/1990—A working meeting of the Executive Bureau of the Steering Collegium of the National Salvation Front [FSN], was held on September 6, 1990 under the chairmanship of its political leader, Mr. Petre Roman.

A survey was made of the stage traversed since the latest plenary meeting of the Steering Collegium of the National Salvation Front, and it was agreed upon that its structure should be modified in accordance with the following strategic objectives:

1. Preparation and working-out of the national convention of the National Salvation Front, to the effect of which Mr. Claudiu Iordache was appointed co-ordinator in his capacity as first vice-president assisted by a commission made up of eleven members.

2. Elaboration and debate of the ideological platform, and the party relations of the National Salvation Front, for which Mr. Nicolae S. Dumitru was designated co-ordinator in his capacity as first vice-president.

3. Co-ordination of the central organizational apparatus, for which Mr. Gheorghe Scortan was appointed in his capacity as vice- president of the National Salvation Front.

The Executive Bureau of the Steering Collegium appointed Mr. Liviu Muresan leader of the parliamentary group in the Assembly of Deputies, assisted by Mr. Bogdan Teodoriu and other two deputies to be designated.

Discussions were also held on a draft regarding local elections, as a legislative initiative of the National Salvation Front.

Further on Government Meeting

AU0709164090 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1004 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 7/9/1990—The Government of Romania met Thursday 6 September in ordinary session to discuss a report by Minister of State Eugen Dijmarescu on the projects for cooperation in industry, agriculture and tourism, and to consider pressing social problems, as well as to approve bills and draft resolutions distributed to government members in advance for comment.

In reference to the cooperation projects that foreign investors put before Romanian enterprises for consideration—for a total value of 3.4 billion U.S. dollars—Eugen Dijmarescu assessed the Romanian party's answer as incomplete and, in certain cases, unprepared. Decision-making interference at various levels, unfair competition, especially from foreign trade companies which can hardly accept the idea of direct talks between producers, and the fact that Romanian enterprises are ill-prepared for these talks were the cause of the smaller than expected number of investment projects which fail to fully use the credit lines opened by several Western countries, adding to which are financial sources supplied by international bodies. As a result, projects of utmost social interest are unduly delayed.

In order to warrant the success of these actions, the government shall appoint commissioners to watch over the progress of investment projects, especially of those initiated by large companies in industrial countries whose presence in Romania can only benefit its economy.

Prime Minister Petre Roman asked the government members to contribute to the early identification of a package of investment projects to be financed from sources that the national agency for the promotion of foreign investment should find.

An additional factor that may prompt foreign investors to come to Romania is the decision of the international financial corporation, a special World Bank institution which assists private enterprises in their actions, to admit Romania to membership.

The government next reviewed the economic fallout of the Gulf crisis on Romania, especially the cessation of trade with Iraq. Under these circumstances, direct losses of the Romanian economy are put at 2.8 billion U.S. dollars. But all negative effects will become apparent only when the relevant ministries can evaluate every implication of the current Gulf crisis. Iraq was one of Romania's major economic partners and to offset the negative effects of this situation, Romania—the government showed—appeals to the international community, to industrial countries first of all, for specific aid. Wherefore, the Foreign Affairs Ministry had informed those countries about the short and long term needs of the Romanian economy.

Upon analysing growing social problems lately, first of all unlicensed trade and the large quantities of industrial and consumer goods illegally taken across the border, the government assessed as improper the way the decisions and laws are put to work in order to stop these activities with a dramatic impact on the home market through their artificial increase of the cost of living.

The government is aware that firm steps to ease tension are expected by the population, and is determined to promote the best legislative and executive measures. Therefore, by favouring the fast introduction of taxation and price liberalization to accurately reflect costs, all while subsidising basic products, the government observes its own programme of taking the Romanian economy to a market economy and assumes full responsibility for the whole package of actions it will promote to attain that unanimously accepted end. The distortions caused by the practices discussed on that occasion, which are a phenomena inherent to a period of transition and which are responsible for an understandable sense of frustration of the population—have been in the focus of the government which is determined to take efficient action to end them, no matter if these actions are regarded more or less favourably by people who, in the name of abusive interests, try to get rich overnight.

In the closing part of the meeting two bills were discussed among other things, viz. the unemployment bill which is to be sent to parliament, and a draft decision on state subsidies for places of worship in need of repair, the communique shows.

* Budget Chief on Seven-Month Figures

90BA0288A Bucharest ADEVARUL in Romanian 15 Aug 90 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Nicolae Constantinescu, director general of the state budget at the Ministry of Finance, by Ion Teodor; place and date not given—first two paragraphs are ADEVARUL introduction]

[Text] The country's budget for 1990 was, of course, put together according to the practices of the old totalitarian regime, i.e., practices dominated by voluntarism, arbitrariness, and excessive centralism. Consequently, incomes were exaggerated and not related to the resources of our economy, while expenses were established, particularly for social programs, at levels far below the needs or even the legal provisions in this respect. Thus, according to the 1990 budget, revenues exceeded expenditures by more than 100 billion lei.

In the very first days after the overthrow of the Communist dictatorship the new provisional authorities approved a series of measures designed primarily to restore the rights of certain categories of citizens; rights which, although they were stipulated in the law, had been systematically curtailed or completely abrogated. At the same time, measures were taken to base the Romanian economy on the most realistic foundations possible, by amending totally unrealistic levels of production, investments, costs, foreign trade, contract, and purchase prices for vegetable and animal produce, etc.

[Teodor] What have been the effects of these measures and this year's production on the budget?

[Constantinescu] All the measures taken had and will continue to have a serious impact on budget revenues and expenditures, as well as on increasing the purchase power of the population. A recent examination of the effects of the measures approved so far showed an additional budget effort for the entire year 1990 of over 130 billion lei, and an increase in the purchase power of the population of over 110 billion lei for the entire year. Consequently, the effects of the measures taken eliminated the budget surplus that had been approved for 1990 as I mentioned before. Because of the large number, variety, and dynamics of the measures taken, the budget approved for 1990 could no longer be executed or even corrected. Therefore, we consistently watched, estimated, and evaluated the effects of those measures on budget revenues and expenditures, so that this year we can submit for approval quarterly income tasks and budget expense limits.

[Teodor] What is the budget situation at the moment?

[Constantinescu] As I said at the beginning, in the first half of this year the budget was executed without particular problems, meaning that we were able to cover expenses out of revenues, so that every month we had a budget surplus, too. Although in the second quarter the budget surplus was lower than in the first quarter of the year, especially because of the increased rate of payments, the situation did not worry us because the surplus was nevertheless within reasonable and normal limits. As of July, however, we note that, while the rate of payments continues to increase, budget revenues are slower coming in than before. If this trend continues, we can state that there won't be any other solution but to reduce or stop certain expenditures. This will be tantamount to halting the process of implementation of some of the measures with a profound social character approved after the revolution and that is a situation that no one wants or can accept.

[Teodor] So what is the solution, or what can be done?

[Constantinescu] It should be known that a good portion of this year's budget revenues must come from the amounts owed by state enterprises for income tax and sales tax, and from the money owed by cooperative units. I believe that during this period, when the state economy is still prevalent, the enterprises must ensure the state budget revenues. Consequently, I am convinced that there is no justification for the situation at the end of June, when incomes from profit tax, sales tax, and income tax were 14.8 percent lower than the provisions for that period, in spite of the fact that the government adjusted economic programs and the provisions for the

first seven months of this year and reduced these types of revenues by 15.9 percent compared to the same period last year.

To better clarify the running of the state budget in the first seven months of this year I want to emphasize that in general, revenues amounted to 88.2 percent of what was envisaged, and were only 74.9 percent of 1989 revenues, while expenditures were 11.1 percent lower than what had been envisaged, but 1.2 percent higher than outlays for the same period of the previous year. Note that expenditures incurred in these seven months for social programs (education, culture, health care, social security, sports, etc.) were 15.1 percent higher than last year as a consequence of the above-mentioned measures.

[Teodor] How did this unsatisfactory revenue situation come to be?

[Constantinescu] I want to give you only a few pieces of information concerning the manner in which economic programs are implemented, or rather, not fulfilled. According to statistics—whose accuracy cannot be contested—during the 1 January-31 July period, the fulfillment of the major economic indexes, compared to the same period last year, looked as follows: industrial commodities production—80.7 percent; labor productivity in state industry—77.9 percent; state-funded investments—55.5 percent; imports in convertible currencies—152.6 percent; imports in clearing rubles—87.3 percent; exports in convertible currencies—54.8 percent; exports in clearing rubles—56.4 percent.

In view of the manner in which the economic indexes were fulfilled, I think that not all those responsible for economic processes worked in keeping with their legal duties and competencies. Along this line, the greatest concern was to pay out the allowances envisaged in the government's new measures and not enough efforts were made to see how the production was carried out and how expensively, nor to deal with the problems of production, costs, and labor productivity with a reduced work week, nor how the production for export was fulfilled, exports, and so forth.

According to some opinions, unofficial of course, the government's measures for the reconsideration of economic programs and the introduction of a shorter work week were hasty and were allegedly made before examining all the consequences that may derive thereof. I do not share those views. The enterprise managers—elected or appointed after the revolution—and their management councils cannot be exempted of their responsibilities for economic efficiency and for the financial situation of their units.

The irregularities that occurred, some of them very serious, and those that continue to occur in enterprises—so far only state enterprises—which drew steady attention from the press, radio, and television provide sufficient signals for managers who are obligated to take steps to correct the situation before it is too late. Simultaneously with ensuring positive economic activities which are decisive for permitting self-financing and revenues for the state budget, the enterprise managers must also take most resolute measures to ensure the good maintenance of the assets given to them by the state to manage.

Journalists Protest Discriminatory Passport Rights

AU0609160890 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 4 Sep 90 p 1

[Note from the Council of the Romanian Journalists Association "To the Foreign Ministry's Attention"; date not given]

[Text] The Convention of the Romanian Journalists Association has learned and is concerned about the fact that the Passport Department of the Consular Section does not issue service passports to journalists who work for independent or private publications. This is a flagrant violation of all the international commitments and conventions signed by the Romanian Government. Such a practice should stop at once.

The Council of the Romanian Journalists Association

Journalists' National Convention Declaration

AU0509143790 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 2 Sep 90 pp 1, 2

["Declaration of the National Convention of Romanian Journalists"; date not given]

[Text] The representatives of the more than 700 members, who gathered at the first national convention between 31 August and 1 September have decided:

1. **To change the name of the Romanian Democratic Journalists Union to the Romanian Journalists Association.**

2. **On protecting the freedom of the press.**

—The Romanian Journalists' Convention favors firm and clear regulations formulated on the basis of the future constitution, which will sanction the unhampered access of journalists to information, their right to comment on political events in accordance with their own conscience, their right to keep their source completely secret, as well as the protection of the journalist while carrying out his duty, of editorial offices, publishing houses, and places of distribution. Such regulations have to severely punish any attempt at censoring articles, publications or radio and television programs, and at restricting or banning access to information.

—To protect the citizen against disinformation, manipulation, slanders or interference in his private life, it is necessary to strictly apply the relevant provisions of the Penal and Civilian Code.

—Under these circumstances, the Romanian Journalists Convention is prepared to submit and back a draft bill in the Parliament.

—Not tolerating the manipulation of information by distorting it, the Romanian Journalists Convention energetically protests against the perpetuation of this practice in some of the radio and television editorial offices, as well as in some ROMPRES offices. These mass media sectors have to belong to all strata of citizens. Not only structural changes are needed, but also a change of approach.

—To offer citizens alternative information, the Romanian Journalists Convention has decided to back, by all legal means, the creation of independent television stations; a government decision in this sense would mark a decisive step in the direction of our country's democratization.

3. **On the international relations of the Romanian Journalists Convention.**

—The Convention warmly greeted the delegation of their brothers from Bessarabia and North Bukovina and decided that all journalists in those two areas, who adopt our principles, should become members with full rights of the Romanian Journalists Convention. All publicists of Romanian origin of the written and audiovisual press will benefit from the same rights.

—The Romanian Journalists Convention has unanimously decided to join the International Journalists Federation by pledging to contribute to protecting the freedom of the press wherever it may be threatened.

—The Romanian Journalists Convention will cooperate with all international organizations defending the freedom of the press and of newspapers.

4. **On defending the economic interests of publications.**

—Chief editors, editors, and the owners of nongovernmental publications have decided to create a cartel as a means of protection against economic, financial, and political discrimination.

Iliescu Meets With Campeanu-Led PNL Delegation

AU0709201790 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1801 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 7/9/1990—Romania's President Ion Iliescu met on September 7, at Cotroceni Palace, with a delegation of the leadership of the National Liberal Party (NLP) [PNL], headed by Radu Campeanu, NLP's chairman, Romania's Senate vice-president, and I.V. Sandulescu, NLP's first deputy chairman, senator.

The meeting is one of a series held on the initiative President Iliescu had to consult the representatives of the main political forces in the country on internal and foreign policy matters.

In this first meeting of the kind with NLP representatives, the main topic was the appraisal of the present political situation, stress being laid on parliamentary life. The country's economic situation and the present phase of the transition towards the market economy were outlined.

The NLP representatives favored measures to be passed stimulating foreign capital investments in Romania's economy and accelerating Romania's transition to the market economy.

The NLP representatives asked for their party to be represented at various levels in local administration bodies. They also asked for the analysis of the possibility of setting up independent radio and television stations, and of the state offering facilities for printing newspapers.

After approaching a wide range of aspects concerning life in Romania today, Ion Iliescu informed those present about the results of his recent official visit of friendship to Yugoslavia. A number of foreign policy actions to take place in the months to come were also put forth.

President Iliescu told the NLP delegates he would like such talks with representatives of the political parties to be planned periodically in view of putting together the efforts of all the political forces in Romania for ensuring the progress of the democratic process and the renewal of the political and socioeconomic structures.

Iliescu on Meeting With Opposition

AU0709212290 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1928 GMT 7 Sep 90

[President Ion Iliescu's statements after his meeting with representatives of the National Liberal Party and National Peasant (Christian Democratic) Party at Bucharest Cotroceni Palace on 7 September—recorded]

[Text] Taking into consideration the functions of the presidential institution, I believe that it is my duty to institute this practice of periodic meetings with party leadership—first of all with leaders of parties which are represented in Parliament, and later with the presidents of other parties as well.

Within the framework and the statute of the presidential institution, we make efforts to achieve this communication and cooperation, and to establish a framework for permanent participation in a dialogue with all political groups. We wish to achieve—whenever possible—a consensus in the joint action on major problems confronting our country and people and on national issues.

I believe that, beyond the diverging points and different opinions of various parties, there are major issues which

represent a national interest in which it is the interest of all groups to act together. The presidential institution feels obligated to act in this spirit and in this direction. This is our objective.

In this respect, today we held a meeting with representatives of the leadership of the National Liberal Party; last night we met with the president of the Agrarian Democratic Party, and today we met with the representatives of the leadership of the National Peasant Party. We exchanged views on certain subjects of joint interest. We also held a type of polemic discussion in connection with certain historical events which have taken place from December up to date, and which require a complex approach to clarify many points which are still foggy and which are not clear for everybody.

It will be the duty of historians to make a more complex analysis of many of these issues. I know that there are many sensitive issues that interest many people, but as I discussed during today's meeting, in much clarer situations such as Kennedy's assassination in the United States or Olof Palme's assassination in Sweden, where there was a victim and a murderer in question—in states with great democratic traditions—their strong public order keeping forces were not able to do anything. Furthermore, we consider it to be a great problem that in only a couple of months we still do not have everything clarified in connection with what happened in December, in January, in February, March, April, June and so on. Maybe there will be many issues which not even history itself will be able to clarify completely. Certainly, there are situations which have to be objectively judged [word indistinct]. We are fulfilling our duty just as the public order bodies and the (?police) are also fulfilling their duty. It is essential, however, that during our discussions we stressed the fact that we should overcome all these moments and concentrate the forces of all political groups in our country on ensuring a favorable climate to approach calmly and with joint forces the major issues and difficulties facing our country—difficulties which will not disappear in the near future.

We have a very difficult heritage in the economic and social areas, and in the field of human relations; furthermore, without the concerted effort of all the responsible political and social factors, we will not be able to overcome them. I believe that we should attach greatest importance to these issues as they are national, patriotic, and political responsibilities of all responsible factors. Here I refer primarily to political forces which should jointly help to solve problems either from governmental positions or from opposition positions. Whatever the position, it should be a responsible and patriotic political position, one that understands the imperatives of the moments and the need to cooperate, even through confrontation, but in a civilized framework of parliamentary life. That is the way in which together we should approach these issues.

This was the message, the spirit, and the objective of these talks, and we want to turn these forms of dialogue into a permanent habit. Thus we encourage such meetings because we want to be heard and we also want to listen to various opinions and ideas and we want to have an active exchange of views.

Iliescu Meets With PNT-cd Delegation

AU0709202390 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1933 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 7/9/1990—Friday, as part of his initiative regarding consultations with representatives of various political forces, Mr. Ion Iliescu, president of Romania, met with a delegation of the Christian and Democratic National Peasant Party [PNT-cd].

Messrs. Corneliu Coposu, party president, Ion Diaconescu, vice-president, Gabriel Tepelea, member of the party's Executive Bureau, director of the Studies, Theories and Programmes Department, attended.

The country's president reiterated his determination to work as a factor of mediation, understanding and cohesion with a view to solving the difficult problems facing Romanian society. He underscored the need to find out a basis for cooperation among the various political forces beyond the natural diversity of their programmes and options, for the continuation of the democratic process of political, economic and social changes.

Special attention was paid in that respect to providing conditions for political confrontation in our society to develop in a decent manner so that collaboration among various political forces should be facilitated in surmounting the difficulties extant on various planes. It was considered that prerequisites were created for further dialogue, on current political questions included, as well as on the recovery on the social climate as a whole.

Explosion at Chemical Plant Kills Two

AU0709092290 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0851 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 7/9/1990—An explosion took place at the T.N.T. Installation of the Fagaras chemical plant on September 7, 1990, 1.28 hrs when the installation was seriously damaged.

The explosion caused the death of two persons. Other eight persons are hospitalized but out of danger. A commission has been set up at the level of the chemical and petrochemical industry department of the Ministry of Resources and Industry to analyse the causes of that accident and to propose the necessary measures for removing the explosion's consequences.

Government Release on Explosion

AU0809173790 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1631 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 8/9/1990—Given the data recorded by the measuring and control instruments in the plant's operating room, given the protocol on the revision effected several weeks ago, as well as the testimonies made by workers and other witnesses and the assistance granted by foreign experts of the plant supplying firm, the governmental commission set up by the prime minister is apt to give the most probable answer in relation to the causes of the explosion produced at the trinitrotoluene plant of the chemical combine in Fagaras, specifies the government's press office.

Any speculation on this event can generate confusion and suspicion, making the governmental commission's task harder, shows a statement which requests the press organs to take a reserved attitude till the end of investigations assuring them that the results of the inquiry will be made public.

Such a stand has been taken after the foundation "ROMANIA MARE" had made a statement to the press whereby its chief editor, Corneliu Vadim Tudor, took possession in mid august of a Xerox copy of an informative material elaborated by several Romanian experts with regard to the intentions of diversion and sabotage in Transylvania shown by certain Hungarian reactionary forces. Such intentions clearly included at page 5, as the statement specifies, a catastrophic explosion at the above-mentioned unit. Specifically, the respective paragraph shows: Other pieces of information mention the likely occurrence of acts of sabotage and diversion in anti- aircraft defence units in Transylvania, at special production units and at the Fagaras chemical combine.

All these pieces of information were to be published in the issue 15 of "ROMANIA MARE" review on September 14 as part of its series of articles "Atentie la Ungaria" (Attention to Hungary).

Certainly, a number of competent fora also knew about that but unfortunately no preventive measure was taken. We want to affect in no way the investigations to be taken by the inquiry commission, nor do we want to mount the real present tension between Romania and Hungary. But it is our duty to inform the Romanian and international public opinion that the review "ROMANIA MARE" and other fora did know about the preparation of such a genuine act of sabotage, the statement also shows.

Serbs, Muslims Clash in Novi Pazar After Rally

Muslims Block Road; Tear Gas Used

AU0909134990 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] An open clash between Serbs, returning from a rally of the Serbian Renewal Movement, and Muslims, who are blocking the road toward the center of Novi Pazar, could happen any moment. Here is a report from Nebojsa Spajic:

[Spajic] According to our estimate, the rally was attended by between 10,000 and 20,000 people who have just started to disperse. The militia is directing the crowd to go toward the auxiliary roads, but very few of them are taking any notice.

At the junction, on the entrance to Novi Pazar, there are, as we can estimate, some 5,000 people who are chanting against Serbs and glorifying Muslims. In front of them is a strong militia force and the special units of militia with armored vehicles. One can hear the detonation of tear gas being fired.

On the other side there are several hundred Serbs. Others are arriving. While the rally was still going on, witnesses say, the militia intervened and, as appears, dispersed the demonstrators with tear gas. They have gathered together here again. An interethnic clash has not taken place yet, but could happen any moment.

This event has overshadowed the rally itself at which one could hear the already familiar claims of the Serbian Renewal Movement and its political arguments.

The people in the house from which we are reporting, which is a Serbian-owned house since the other side refused to let us go there, tell us that when the assembly of the Party of Democratic Action was held here, not a single Serb even looked at Muslims askance.

Militia Attempts To Separate Sides

AU0909161090 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1525 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Nebojsa Spajic report]

[Text] The demonstrators cheering the Muslim Party of Democratic Action and opposing the rally of the Serbian Renewal Movement that was held here near Novi Pazar during the day, arrived in front of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs in Novi Pazar.

The militia dispersed this fairly large group with tear gas. They reassembled in the city center near the hotel. There they were asked by the representatives of the Party of Democratic Action, the Socialist Party of Serbia, and the local Assembly to disperse. Since they did not respond, the president of the Assembly, Aleksandar Jancovic, who was greeted by tempestuous applause, said that the demonstrators may stay until the demonstrators who were previously arrested were freed.

Hakim Zoranic, representative of the Party of Democratic Action, said that the special militia unit will not stay in Novi Pazar. After that, the above-mentioned politicians went inside the Secretariat for Internal Affairs building to try to find a solution to the situation.

As we informed you earlier, several thousand Muslims blocked the way to the city to the participants in the rally organized by the Serbian Renewal Movement. The Muslim demonstrators and supporters of the Serbian Renewal Movement were separated by a strong militia force and a special militia unit with armored vehicles. The demonstrators tried to break through the militia cordon and get to Serbs by throwing stones at the security forces. One member of the special unit was injured. After the clash with members of the militia's special unit, several demonstrators were apprehended. They are the ones whose release is now being demanded.

All the participants in the rally, of which there were some 10,000-20,000, who are not from Novi Pazar, have left the town. The journalists reporting from here considered this to be a pacifying factor. The demonstrators say that the reason for their demonstration is the arrival of Serbs in the Sandzak, which is historically known as the Raska area. They are allegedly afraid of the rally but were at the same time chanting slogans of support to Kosovo and occasionally shouting: we will kill Chetniks. They obviously regard all members of the Serbian Renewal Movement to be Chetniks. Uncertainty and tension are extremely high.

While I am reporting this, I can hear some shooting. This is probably tear gas being fired. Cars travelling through the streets of the town are blowing their horns and people are showing a victory sign.

We will keep you informed about the situation in Novi Pazar.

Situation 'Presently Calm'

AU0909204990 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Excerpts] Today, during the meeting organized by the Serbian Renewal Movement for a so-called Serbs' Fair near the churches of St. Peter and Paul in Novi Pazar, and which was attended by several tens of thousand of people, there was also a meeting of several thousand members of the Party of Democratic Action. The strong militia forces prevented a clash. The situation in Novi Pazar is presently calm. Here is report by Nebojsa Spajic:

[Spajic] While I am reporting, the streets of Novi Pazar are quiet and new demonstrations and incidents, which have been happening throughout the afternoon, are not expected. [passage omitted]

Novi Pazar now appears to be quiet, but there is no doubt that today's events will adversely affect interethnic relations, or to be more precise, that they will intensify frictions between Muslims and Serbs.

Militia in Pristina Prevent Planned SPO Meeting

AU0809183890 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Milivoje Mihajlovic report from Pristina on 8 September—recorded]

[Text] About 200 people from Pristina and the surrounding area gathered this evening for a previously announced promotional meeting by the Serbian Renewal Movement [Srpski Pokret Obnove, SPO] in the main town of Kosovo.

Before it began, militiamen warned the organizers that the meeting had not been properly registered with the communal authorities and therefore it could not be held. This led to protests from the meeting's organizers and party sympathizers who, in a brief talk with the militiamen, claimed that there had been cases of promotional meetings being held in Kosovo by other parties, particularly the Socialist Party of Serbia, without being registered with and gaining the permission of the authorities.

The members of the militia cited the Law on Public Gatherings and the Law on the Conduct of Republican Organs in Special Circumstances, which state that a permit must be issued for every meeting, regardless of which party organizes it and the national affiliation of the participants.

Kosta Bulatovic, leader of the Serbian Renewal Movement for Kosovo and Metohija, asked those who had gathered—who included both sympathizers and many curious bystanders—to disperse peacefully. He stressed that the Kosovo people were fighting for law and order to be respected. After a final warning by the militia, those who had gathered dispersed in a disciplined fashion.

Milosevic Views Future, Unity in Pirot Address

AU0709165390 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Speech by Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic at the celebration marking the conclusion of work on the Pirot Hydroelectric Power Plant in Pirot on 7 September—recorded]

[Text] Comrades, I am greatly pleased that this valuable hydroelectric facility is commissioned on the Pirot liberation day, because that is the best way to mark our memories of our liberation struggle.

We all see and all agree that a heavy burden has weighed upon our country. A large number of people are living a difficult life and almost all live in uncertainty about tomorrow and the fate of their children.

During the past several years we in Serbia have made many positive changes. We have halted the reign of bureaucracy which lasted many years and removed blockages in the social development that that reign had been creating. The Serbian people have relieved themselves of complexes they had about their history in relation to other Yugoslav peoples and before themselves. We have established the territorial and political integrity of Serbia as a republic in the Yugoslav community.

In the grave situation in which all of Yugoslavia has found itself and in unfavorable international circumstances, these changes are not only positive, but are also large. When the new Serbian constitution is adopted at the end of this month, all the forces, time, and expertise we possess should be devoted above all to the tasks concerning Serbia's economic development. The mobilization of all working, expert, and intellectual potentials we possess should be carried out to perform this task which has equal importance for the republic and for each one of its citizens. We have natural resources, an established large power production, an agricultural base that can feed several states; we have workers, experts, and scientists who are following achievements in the modern world. We also have the opportunity to adjust our educational system to our needs.

However, it goes without saying that all we have is insufficient if there is no good organization in society that would help us use all these potentials for economic prosperity and social progress.

Our attitude toward the degree of our own social development must no longer be caught between idolatry of the developed and disdain for the undeveloped. It is not becoming to us to humbly admire everything about the development of the rich societies, just as it is not becoming to us to seek consolation by comparing ourselves to the undeveloped. To develop ourselves economically and to be able to make it possible for all people living in Serbia to really live better, we should well assess our material and spiritual capabilities in using technology and scientific achievements of the modern world, mobilize the forces that we possess, respect the capabilities we have, and maintain dignity by choosing and respecting the aims, means, and pace with which we want to and can achieve economic prosperity. For that economic prosperity we need internal calm and political stability. Our internal calm has been disturbed and political stability endangered through the activity of the conservative, primitive, and destructive forces which are misusing our orientation and the general orientation toward democratic development with a view to bringing onto the social scene the times and the people who are fortunately gone now, some of whom have been written down in history for the evil they have done.

Democracy should make it possible for all progressive and advanced modern ideas to be equally expressed if they can help our society to develop further as economically rich and socially just. The essence of democracy is to make it possible for people to live a peaceful, just, and dignified life, and not to open doors to those people who proffer violence, social uncertainty, and humiliation to everybody who is not thinking alike. Therefore, the

doors of democracy in a society wishing to advance must not be opened to ideas which incite national hatred, rehabilitate exploitation, invoke fratricidal war, and which confuse people, and particularly the young, by interpreting and presenting our history in an ignorant and malicious manner.

We cannot blame the Slovenes and the Croats for our huge economic difficulties, for lack of work, or for false investments, nor will we manage, by searching through history to find a culprit other then ourselves alone, to open a single new work place and even less to create an efficient economy that will not reduce the worker to bare subsistence, steal from the peasant, and humiliate the scientist, teacher, or doctor by a material position not worthy of man.

Economic prosperity and advance in general, toward which all citizens of Serbia are oriented, has recently been pitted against an exaggerated orientation toward the problems of the past. Our media and publishing are overly occupied with events and persons from the recent or distant past. This exaggerated orientation toward the past is tying peoples' hands regarding the future. Even the present times are endangered if great spiritual forces that our society possesses are directed only toward the past.

The importance of reorienting oneself from the past to the present and the future does not lie solely in the fact that the past is lying behind and the future ahead, but also in the fact that until we settle all questions concerning the past two centuries, we may lose contact with the technological, cultural, and even political times that the new, 21st century is bringing.

I am afraid that if we do this we will be waging battles from past times and lose the battle with the present and the future times. Therefore, I stress the significance of the reorientation and mobilization of ideas, people, times, and knowledge to be able to preserve society's ability to orient itself toward the future and toward achieving economic progress and social progress in general.

The years ahead of us should be devoted to the economic prosperity of Serbia. There will be many such years and the results will be coming gradually. But nobody who is responsible must claim that one can achieve any prosperity, and economic prosperity in particular, under the circumstances of divisions, intolerance, and defeatism. The historical experience of the Serbian people, as well as many other peoples, large and small, show that when confronted with great crises they were all able to solve these crises only when they were united, firmly mobilized, and possessed the confidence that their destiny depends on internal stability.

Whenever difficulties came, the majority of our people and the citizens of Serbia in general were capable of finding both reason and courage to solve those difficulties in the right way.

I am convinced that the awareness will win out that one needs unity in order to preserve peace, to preserve freedom, to live better, to have society be richer in the economic and cultural sense, and in order that relations among people may be just and relations among peoples may be equal. I am convinced that we shall fight together [applause] that we shall fight together and win the battle for this kind of society.

I wish you successful work, a calm life for your families, and a nicer future for your children. All the best. [applause]

Views Investment in Serbia

AU0709195390 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Dragan Dimitrijevic report on Slobodan Milosevic, president of the Serbian Presidency, visit to Pirot on 7 September—live or recorded]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Slobodan Milosevic also visited the Tigar factory, the largest Pirot collective which employs 5,500 workers and was briefed on its results and development plans. During the talks with the factory's leadership, obviously pleased with what he had seen and heard in the factory, Slobodan Milosevic pointed to the significance of initiating a new investment cycle in Serbia:

[Begin Milosevic recording] This is why we are of the opinion that along with the radical changes regarding the state organization we must above all solve our grave economic problems and within that task, the initiation of a new investment cycle occupies the most prominent place. This new investment cycle—primarily several big investments in Serbia followed by the distribution of small- and medium-sized programs throughout Serbia—should enable us to create a large number of work places, that is, to create conditions for accepting those people who lose their jobs for technological reasons and thus help them stop being a burden to society and become an organization, that is, a part of the social organization which will create new income and contribute to social progress.

This is why we have placed the new investment cycle in the most prominent place and this is, after all, the reason we organized the loan to be collected for Serbia's economic development. For, apart from our meager accumulation and joint investments we have already begun, we must carry out the largest possible concentration of resources with a view to making this new investment cycle possible. I believe that a new spirit and a new attitude toward new investment projects will radically change our present situation. [end recording]

The Tigar businessmen were particularly interested in Serbian attitude toward the federal law on the social property transformation. This is what Slobodan Milosevic said:

[Begin Milosevic recording] In my opinion, social enterprises which work efficiently and well should not be forced through administrative measures into any kind of changes, including ownership restructuring. I simply think that it does not conform to the logic of market and commodity production to change the ownership structure or the organizational or business structure under any kind of administrative pressure.

We should make it possible for the structure to be changed under the pressure of market demands, and not under an administrative pressure. Therefore, I am of the opinion that one should not change any element in an enterprise—an element which seems to be good—until one proves its replacement to be better.

I do not agree with the opinion that this law is good and I also want to tell you that no enterprise in Serbia will be put up for sale under any administrative pressure.

The change in the ownership structure should be dictated by market forces and economic interests, and not by administrative pressures. We will oppose any administrative pressure aimed at changing the ownership structure. [end recording]

Istok Albanians Suspended Following 1-Day Strike

LD0709194390 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1651 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Istok, 7 Sep (TANJUG)—Over 100 employed Albanians, mostly managers, have been suspended in Istok municipality for participating in the one-day general strike.

Twelve workers of Albanian nationality, employed in the administrative organs of the Istok municipal Assembly, were also suspended today. On 3 September, they refused to carry out their work, thus committing a gross neglect of duties.

Four inspectors were also dismissed.

Proceedings are also under way against a certain number of employees in the administrative organs of Istok municipality, who in various ways have refused to carry out the measures of the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

Court Sentences Strike Organizers

LD0709202790 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1710 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Istok, 7 Sep (TANJUG)—Members of the special militia unit of the republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs of Serbia have found the organizers of the strike by Albanians in a number of local collectives and the founders of the alternative independent trade unions and branches of the Democratic Alliance of Kosovo and brought them to the magistrates' court.

Dem Ljodja, a forestry consultant, was sentenced to 45 days' imprisonment for illegally founding a branch of the independent trade unions in his firm. He ordered a watermark and seal and wrote the statute and program of the Independent Trade Union in Radusa.

Abegin Avzijaj, a worker of the stock-breeding work unit in Dubrava, near Istok, was sentenced to 30 days' imprisonment for inciting workers at the Dubrava Social Enterprise and citizens of Serbian nationality in Sinaj village.

The workers of the special militia unit of the republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs of Serbia have found another two Albanian groups in Vrela and Dubrava which convened secret meetings at which they founded branches of the Democratic Alliance of Kosovo.

Four of them were sentenced to 20 days' imprisonment while proceedings are being taken against the other four.

Serbia Denies Detention of Helsinki Delegation

LD0809131190 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1150 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Sep (TANJUG)—The Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Serbia today announced that no member of the International Helsinki Federation was detained during their visit to Kosovo. However a routine intervention by traffic police is in question, which was misinterpreted by certain foreign media. The Council's public statement says:

"In recent days a section of international public has again, and without consistent observance of the facts, issued commentaries on an incident on 5 September 1990 involving a group of alleged members of the Vienna-based International Helsinki Federation during their visit to Kosovo. Therefore the relevant bodies of the Executive Council carried out a poll at all levels and wish to inform the public on the following:

The four-member group in question was not denied hospitality in our country because it acted as a representative of the International Helsinki Federation. Members of the group did not identify themselves as such to our government. Since movement throughout Serbian territory is free, the members of the mentioned group arrived freely in Kosovo.

An inadequate interpretation of the consequences of a routine intervention by traffic police bodies on the Djakovica-Prizren road caused an insufficiently clear presentation of this incident by Associated Press and some other international newspapers. On this occasion, members of the group did not identify themselves as representatives of the Vienna-based International Helsinki Federation. The attention of traffic police, regarding these foreign citizens who entered Yugoslavia as tourists, was drawn to a large quantity of medicines and propaganda material in connection with political activity in Kosovo.

No member of the group was detained. Upon the intervention of the traffic police, they returned freely to the

Grand Hotel. A subsequent decision on the denial of hospitality in our country to this group of foreign tourists was caused by the fact that bodies of the Internal Affairs Secretariat found a large quantity of medicines (30 kilos) and propaganda material, the contents of which would have led to the further deterioration of interethnic relations in Kosovo.

The Executive Council of the Serbian Assembly avails itself of this opportunity to stress that the movement of journalists and all foreign visitors, who by their activities do not aim at causing incidents and exacerbating interethnic relations, is completely unlimited, and their safety is fully guaranteed.

The Executive Council believes that all people of good will and with democratic convictions should make their contribution to the development of positive relations among all citizens of Kosovo, and not cause further exacerbation by their activities.

Relevant bodies of the Executive Council will do everything in their power to prevent such incidents from happening again."

Croat Government Issues Protest

LD0809164890 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1354 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] Zareb, 8 Sep (TANJUG)—At today's session in Zagreb, the Croat Government joined numerous worldwide protests, including statements issued by the [U.S.] State Department and the U.S. Congress, regarding the actions of the Serbian police toward members of the International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights (IHFHR).

The government adopted a statement at the session, claiming that, in expelling the IHFHR members, the authorities of the Socialist Republic [SR] of Serbia not only breached the principles guiding civilized nations and internationally endorsed rules on human rights, but also wrongfully appropriated the right to make decisions affecting all members of the Yugoslav Federation.

The Croat Government claims resolutely, the statement of the Ministry for Information notes, that the IHFHR representatives were detained and then expelled only from the Serbian SR. In doing so, the Serbian SR proved once more that it does not want to observe international norms on human rights.

Condemning the brutal action of the Serbian authorities, the Croat Government draws attention to the invitation issued by Croatian President Franjo Tudjman in his speech at the emergency session of the Croat Assembly, to the European Parliament and other public and private institutions for human rights. The invitation was endorsed as Article Five of the Resolution on the Protection of the Constitutional Democratic Order and National Rights in Croatia.

The Croat Government is convinced that its condemnation of the action of the Serbian authorities and the renewed invitation are in keeping with the achievements of Western democracy, the statement of the Ministry for Information concludes.

'Largest Organization' of Albanians Registered

LD0709165190 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1553 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Pristina, 7 Sep (TANJUG)—The Democratic Alliance of Kosovo, the largest organization of ethnic Albanians in this province of Yugoslavia's Republic of Serbia, was registered at the Federal Secretariat for Justice, it was confirmed here on Friday [7 September].

According to leaders of the organization, this turned it into a legal political subject in the province with great chances of success at the upcoming elections.

The alliance will not participate in the elections in Serbia and Kosovo, but only in those for the federal parliament, the leaders said.

Spokesman for this and other groups which rally ethnic Albanians stress the abolition of measures introduced by Serbian authrorities in Kosovo as a "necessary condition of active and positive activity of the Democratic Alliance of Kosovo."

The Serbian authorities do not recognize any of Kosovo's opposition parties which rally ethnic Albanians and refuse to enter into dialogue with them.

Rally Cails For End to Strife, 'Divided Serbs'

LD0809201490 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1803 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] Bijelo Polje, 8 Sep (TANJUG)—In an atmosphere marked by church and Serbian parties' flags, a mass Serbian gathering has been held in Pavino Polje near Bijelo Polje. The gathering, which was blessed by the bishop of Montenegro and the Littoral Nikanor, was attended by several thousand Montenegrins, Bosnians, and Serbs. The gathering called for reconciliation under one flag of all "divided Serbs."

The great people's gathering adopted today the Pavino Polje declaration demanding the abolishion of the colonial and foreign name of Sandzak and the reestablishment of the Raska region between the rivers Tara, Lim, and Ibar, on territory of Serbia and Montenegro. The act of reinstatement of the old and true name of Raska does not signify political claims or demand redrawing of the existing borders between the sovereign Serbian lands of Montenegro and Serbia, the declaration states.

Prior to the gathering in Pavino Polje, the Assumption of Our Lady Temple was consecrated.

Serbian Official Says Policy Leading to 'Crisis'

AU0709121290 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Sep 90 p 5

[D. Stevanovic report: "We Can No Longer Implement the Government's Measures Which Are Leading Our Economy in an Even Deeper Crisis"]

[Excerpts] Speaking about the transformation of social property at a joint session of the Presidium of the Economic Chamber of Serbia and its Commission for Implementing Economic Reforms, Stanko Radmilovic, president of the Executive Council of Serbia, stressed that the dogmatic views on protecting social property are as dangerous as those on the other extreme—that social property should be dissolved, destroyed, and sold for next to nothing. [passage omitted]

Speaking about federal government's economic policy, Radmilovic reproached its concept which, as he said, led to the situation in which those who should be successfully conducting business activities are not able to do so. Not only that we can no longer support, but cannot implement the measures which are leading the Serbian economy into an even deeper crisis, Radmilovic said.

Serb Liberals Brief Reformist Alliance Official

LD0709123490 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0847 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Sep (TANJUG)—Ante Markovic, president of the Initiative Committee of the Alliance of Reformist Forces in Yugoslavia, last night received representatives of the Serbian Liberal Forum (Liberalni Forum Srbije) Ivan Djuric, Rajko Danilovic, Petar Zivadinovic, and Branislav Milosevic.

Ante Markovic, according to a statement today, was briefed about the basic program orientation and objectives of the Serbian Liberal Forum, rallying pro-reformists and anti-nationalistic members of the Serbian intelligentsia.

In the talks, both sides emphasized compatibility, between positions advocated by the Alliance of Reformist Forces of Yugoslavia and the Liberal Forum. They expressed a willingness to cooperate more closely on the realization of objectives of the reform policy.

Markovic Receives People's Peasants Party Group

LD0709214590 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1932 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 7 Sep (TANJUG)—Today, at the request of the People's Peasant Party [Narodna Seljacka Stranka - NSS], Ante Markovic, received a delegation of this party, led by its chairman, Professor Dragan Veselinov. The delegation presented the FEC president with a petition demanding the return of confiscated and nationalized property and land taken from peasants in excess of the land tenure maximum.

The FEC president supported the demands in the petition, some of which have already been resolved in the law on cooperatives and the law on social capital. These laws have already been put forward by the FEC, and the SFRY Assembly has passed them. With these solutions the conditions have been created for most of the demands made to be resolved by concrete regulations of the republics and provinces. [passage omitted]

Mesic Views Serb, Croat Relations, Developments

LD0709163390 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1110 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Zagreb, 7 Sep (TANJUG)—An interparty commission of the Croatian Assembly which is to visit Croatian municipalities involved in the riots has no reason to undertake the visit if it is "unwelcome" there, Stipe Mesic, coordinator of the commission, stated today in an interview to "VECERNJI LIST", "SLOBODNA DALMACIJA" AND TANJUG.

Replying to a question on measures which could be taken to reestablish normal life and work in the riotous municipalities, Mesic said that all instruments which are at the state's disposal will be used.

"We are now going to invite people to return arms to police stations and unless they do it we shall take it away by measures open to the state. There are regulations and ways to carry that out; it falls within the competence of internal affairs bodies, and they will solve that effectively. We are now going to let the bodies of the Croatian Interior Ministry perform duties for which they are paid, which is to protect citizens and their property. Internal affairs bodies in these and other municipalities have to carry out that task, while politics should be left to politicians, not to arms," Mesic said.

Speaking about propsals to include the Serbian National Council in talks with the Assembly's commission, Mesic said that the Council has not been elected legally. "Such an institution does not exist, and there is no reason whatsoever why the Assembly should have as a partner someone who is illegitimate. Hence, it is out of the question that the Assembly's commission should hold talks with them. The Assembly's commission is ready to visit every municipality with a view to holding fair talks if it is invited by government bodies," Mesic said.

In connection with the assessment that certain members of the commission are unwelcome Mesic holds that it is very unfair because the commission does not set any conditions regarding who it will have talks with in the municipalities, and hence the competence of the Assembly's Presidency to form its own commission cannot be brought into question.

In his reply to a question on possible contacts between the Croatian Presidency and representatives of the Serbian Democratic Party, Mesic said "we have no partners in the Serbian Democratic Party." [Words indistinct]

they have been living there together so far, and will do so in the future," Mesic underlined.

Modern banditism [hajducija], as Mesic described the barricades and people being intercepted on roads in some municipalities, is being initiated by those who think that it is high time the Croatian state was destroyed. "However, time will show that they were completely wrong, that their superiors will leave them in the lurch, or have already done so," Mesic concluded.

Croatia Orders Return of 'Unauthorized' Weapons

LD0709173390 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1442 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Zagreb, 7 Sep (TANJUG)—"Organized riots in Knin and its vicinity violated the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia, disturbed life and property of citizens, thwarted free movement of people and transport of goods, disturbed normal work of educational, health, and communal institutions, political and administrative bodies, work and other organizations." This is stressed in a statement of the Croatian Ministry of Internal Affairs which was issued today.

In spite of the astonishment of the domestic and world public, and repeated warnings from government bodies, the leaders, organizers and initiators of these riots do not give up their evil intentions, and persistently continue with their illegal and forceful activities, behaving as parallel bodies of political government. Such behavior is contrary to the position of the SFRY Presidency of 21 August 1990, which stresses that "competent state bodies have control over all instruments for securing public order and peace, the equality and freedom of all SFRY citizens and all nations and nationalities, and hence it is unacceptable to put forward demands to set up voluntary units and parallel institutions of the system, as well as unauthorized possession of arms, obstruction of traffic, etc." Such behavior is also contrary to conclusions of the Federal Executive Council, the Croatian Assembly, the Presidency and the Government of the Republic of Croatia, and to the basic principles of a rule-of-law state, the statement stresses.

Convinced that all citizens support peaceful coexistence in a democratic community we are inviting them not to be taken in by false news and propaganda by those who wish to alienate Croats from Serbs and cause bloodshed, and by their reasonable behavior help normalize and improve intranational relations. In order to implement a decision of the Croatian Presidency to preserve the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the republic and to secure that all its citizens have a peaceful and safe life and work, and in accordance with conclusions of the top republican and federal government bodies, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Croatia orders its citizens:

1. To immediately stop any activity which undermines the constitutional and legal system and threatens public order and peace (organization of armed watches, setting up of barricades, disruption of traffic, etc);

2. To return by 1200 [1000 GMT] on 11 September to the nearest police station weapons and ammunition which have been violently taken or acquired in some other unlawful manner.

If the aforementioned demands are not adhered to the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Croatia will take all appropriate legal measures, including criminal and other repressive measures, the statement signed by Josip Boljkovac, Croatian minister of internal affairs, concludes.

Croat LC Sees Federation in 'Serious Crisis'

LD0809200790 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1605 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] Zagreb, 8 Sep (TANJUG)—Assessing that the Yugoslav state has entered into a serious crisis, in which the policy of the state of emergency is to halt democratic changes, the Croat League of Communists-Party of Democratic Change, speaking from an extraordinary session of the Croat Central Committee today addressed the Coat and Yugoslav democratic public through "a political statement" demanding urgent formulation of "a declaration on principles of life together." The Yugoslav Assembly and the assemblies of all republics should endorse the declaration.

The declaration, which should serve as an interim solution until a new historical agreement between the Yugoslav peoples is reached on a peaceful transition toward a new type of political community, should bind all republican assemblies to resolve interrepublican problems in a peaceful manner and through democratic means, and to protect and respect the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Yugoslavia, the sovereignty of all republics, and the inviolability of internal borders.

The declaration would oblige four republics which have not held multiparty elections yet, to call multiparty elections by the end of the year. It would also lend legitimacy to the already held multiparty elections in Slovenia and Croatia.

New Croatian Prime Minister Manolic Interviewed

AU1009082890 Zagreb DANAS in Serbo-Croatian 28 Aug 90 pp 13-15

[Interview with Josip Manolic, president of the Executive Council of the Republic of Croatia, by Jelena Lovric and Mladen Maloca, on 25 August; place not given: "For Everyone Equally"; first two paragraphs are DANAS introduction]

[Excerpts] Josip Manolic, the new prime minister of Croatia, is relatively unfamiliar to the public. Meager biographies show that he is a 70-year-old lawyer who participated in the National Liberation Struggle and

served in state administration organs following the war. He was subsequently a deputy in the Assembly and even president of the Legislative and Legal Commission but his term of office was violently interrupted in 1971 when he was labelled a Croatian nationalist. He is closely linked with Franjo Tudjman, and it was recently said that the two of them have been inseparable since beginning work on a more serious organizational binding together of a party whose program—as he himself also stressed on this occasion—is based on three basic tenets: Starcevic's statehood of Croatia, Radic's republicanism and reconciliatory policy, and the traditions of the Croatian left wing. Manolic believes that this is the only way to be fully committed to the Croatian national entity and only in this way can the aim be achieved of the right to self-identity and Croatian statehood.

We talked in the quiet of Saturday morning, the night after the Assembly meeting when he was chosen as the new head of the Croatian government.

[DANAS] You have been made head of the Croatian Government three months after it was established. Does this change in leader also mean a change in its policy so far?

[Manolic] If a government is reconstructed after 90 days then there must be political reasons for this. The leadership of our party and the state leadership decided to do this primarily to unite and concentrate the political forces from the leadership of Yugoslavia through structures in the republic to the communes, and therefore because of endeavors to homogenize the entire policy upwards but also downwards. This was the real reason for the cadre reshuffle. I do not think that there will be changes in the programmatic and political sense, although we will have to take certain steps to augment our program from the point of view of organization and content. I think that at this moment, the government is faced with the issue of sorting itself out organizationally so that it makes use of those opportunities which were created with the adoption of the constitutional amendments. That is to say, the Executive Council became the government by acquiring the opportunity to really govern and not be in anyone's service and to be responsible, in the fullest sense of the word, for the policy that is conducted in Croatia.

[DANAS] Are you not afraid that because of this unexpected change you will be criticized for again postponing the full functioning of the government, which could be fatal in an economically and politically tense situation? Do the changes in the leadership of the government postpone those deep-rooted changes which are expected of it?

[Manolic] There will probably be criticism. But we are not intending to scrap the right to criticize, which exists in all parliaments and all democratic societies. It is our right to want and endeavor to implement the policy that we have outlined. We are not asking to be given any break of 100 or 10 days. We will implement the program of the previous government and previous president until we have created a more consistent model, according to which we can operate in the longer term.

[DANAS] We asked that because there is the view that Stipe Mesic's transfer to Belgrade, to the state Presidency, was in fact a concession to the radical wing of the Croatian Democratic Community [HDZ], which has been demanding his resignation for the last month. Is there any justification for such speculation?

[Manolic] I do not think that there is, particularly since demands for Suvar's replacement did not come only from what you call the radical wing of the HDZ but also from other structures and the ranks of the liberals and the former coalition, so that circumstances developed in such a way that his dismissal became a political necessity. Mr. Suvar himself personally contributed somewhat to this. He was offered the possibility of being more actively involved in the present state leadership of the republic. However, he has not taken part in one single session, while contact with him has been quite sporadic and has not been as intense as would be expected from the republic's representative in the federation given the present situation.

[DANAS] We have misunderstood each other. We were speaking about the demands for Mesic to tender his resignation. We asked you that because of the speculation that this is not a question of Suvar being replaced but of Mesic departing in line with the demands which could be heard in your party.

[Manolic] I think that these were nevertheless quite marginal, insignificant demands which have not had an essential influence on the policy of the party's leadership, so that Mesic's change of position cannot be interpreted thus. I was previously president of the Executive Committee of the HDZ, and I know that quite strong harmony prevailed between the head of government, Mesic, and the party as a whole.

[DANAS] Does his departure for Belgrade then mean that in contrast to some widespread views, you are in fact counting on Yugoslavia?

[Manolic] In the program of both the party and the state leadership, we have outlined directions for the development of Yugoslavia and the relations in it and we also have a vision for settling these relations. It is now of secondary importance for us whether this will last six months or a year: It is essential that we realize our program of creating a sovereign Croatian republic which will freely decide both on its internal structure and on whom it will form a union with. Second, it is essential that we have the will to settle relations in the existing Yugoslavia in a peaceful and constitutional way. In this respect, the basic problem is how to move Yugoslavia out of a single-party system onto the democratic track. Once, like Slovenia and Croatia, all other republics have carried through this democratic transformation, the structures chosen in this way will be able to reach agreement more successfully on the future cohabitation

of individual peoples in these areas of Yugoslavia. I am deliberately using the term "area of Yugoslavia" because I think that it is an illusion to speak today about Yugoslavia. This is an illusion which should not be supported because the conviction should not be created among people that this problem can be resolved on old bases. These have been destroyed by an anti-bureaucratic revolution and there is no point in crying over them now. The only orientation is to seek new ways, and these are on the side of democratic dialogue, through which solutions will be sought, always proceeding from the fact that every people has the complete right to sovereignty and self-determination. [passage omitted]

[DANAS] Your colleague at the federal level has received the confidence of the people for his economic program, which has begun to unite Yugoslavia. What will be the attitude of your government to Ante Markovic and his program?

[Manolic] I said in the United States that Markovic's program is acceptable to us and, in the present semi-real-socialist relations, it is the only possible one, but it must rid itself of two illusions. One is that the economic program can be implemented without political changes, and the second, that idleness can be compensated for with the strengths of those who have good business operations. If Markovic rids himself of these illusions, I think that he can reckon with success. [passage omitted]

[DANAS] You said that in implementing your program you are counting to a large extent on the people's awakened energy. It is easy to agree that this is a great potential and at this moment one of the most illustrious facts. However, one has recently had to deal with a very negative aspect, and that is increasingly drastic division among nationalities. As a government which should unite all society's potential, what will be your attitude to this fact?

[Manolic] These national divisions could hinder the realization of economic plans, but we think that they have nevertheless taken hold of only a thin layer of the population, so cannot completely disable us. Nowadays, Serbs make up about 11 percent of the population of Croatia, so even if all of them were to be involved, this is not a force which could oppose the mood of the whole nation. It should particularly be stressed that there is no real justification for interethnic problems because the constitutional changes did not encroach on this field, but nevertheless, they have been exaggerated to such an extent that great agitation and fear has been stirred up in certain centers, both in Serbian communities and among the Croatian population.

[DANAS] How do you interpret the creation of this negative energy, which has caused interethnic relations in Croatia today to be more dramatic than ever before?

[Manolic] I have already said several times that the problem of the Serbs could only have developed to such an extent because of links with politicians in Serbia, and that without this it would not have the forms of activity that it has today, nor could the possible consequences for the economic and political circumstances in the whole country be so dangerous. There are obvious links between Serbian politicians and the Serbs in Croatia, not all of them but certain circles, primarily those at the top of the Serbian Democratic Party [SDS]. Therefore, the feeling has grown among the Croatian population and in some parties that there should be a ban on the work of this party, which is a proponent of those sabotaging activities which are categorized according to all international regulations as terrorism. I am personally against banning the SDS. First, I think that a serious and even criminological analysis should establish all the relevant facts, because a decision on the operation or non-operation of a party can only be made on the basis of crimes that have been established by the judiciary. Second, this is nevertheless a marginal organization in the political arena of Croatia and cannot have a very great influence in the Assembly with its five deputies. Until the SDS rallies together all Serbs in Croatia, because of its numbers and its territorial distribution, it cannot impose itself as a central problem for the republic. I am also against a ban because this party has declared itself as a party of Serbs in Croatia and they must have the right to their own political party. You can be sure that a party which makes use of terrorism will never rally together the whole nation. Because of its methods, it will isolate itself from precisely that national community that it wants to homogenize. I think that our tolerance will force the SDS into these positions. Of course, the Croatian people need patience and understanding for that. [passage omitted]

[DANAS] How will you specifically resolve the problem of the revolt of one people—although this is a minority people—which cannot by any means be underestimated? If nothing else, it is obvious that rebels still control and block one part of Croatian territory.

[Manolic] The conclusions of the Assembly are the political platform for resolving this problem. A special deputies commission has been set up to implement them in practice and it will go out into the field to try to calm down the situation by explaining the meaning of the stands that have been adopted. It is easy to frighten an uninformed person, and when fear arises, reason no longer prevails. Panic and madness begin in fear which is provoked and imposed and in the refuges into which parts of the people are pushed, and this flood of irrationality is now having an effect on both the Serbian and Croatian populations. Our priority task at this moment is to calm down the situation at the hot spots around Knin by trying to bring people to their senses, and to differentiate between mist and a tank and a postman and a member of the special forces.

[DANAS] There is the view that the authorities have nevertheless made some unreasonable moves, which have caused fear to be stoked up: confiscating arms in the middle of the night, for example, sending transporters, and dispatching helicopters.

[Manolic] I think that we are not talking about lack of caution or bad moves on the part of the authorities. On the contrary, I think that it was an intelligent move to confiscate arms. Some time ago, before we took power, when territorial defense weapons were taken from all stores in Croatia and particularly in Croatian villages, I had to decide on what to recommend people to do: To surrender their weapons or not. However, even at that time when the danger threatened that armed conflicts would be used to liquidate our party, which had won the elections but had not yet come to power, I said: Lay down your arms. The dilemma was difficult, but had I asked for weapons not to be returned, we would have had to distribute them among the people and the next step would have been for the army to go and find them, and then shooting would have been inevitable. Those in Knin and Benkovac who build their policy on not surrendering arms must know that those who give arms to the people provoke civil war. All conditions exist for blood to be shed. This is prevented only through tolerant, reasonable, democratic, and humane behavior by the internal affairs organs. Political organizations should not encourage citizens by arming them. It is up to the public authorities and regular constabulary to protect the rights and interests of every citizen and the entire legal system.

[DANAS] President Tudjman announced that legal measures will be taken against the leaders of the revolt. He did not specify what he meant by that. Considering the situation, could this not have caused a new wave of unrest?

[Manolic] The government does not intend to make its decisions on the basis of rumors and unconfirmed claims. Only on the basis of established facts will we apply the legal means which are available to every state. In this respect, one cannot of course equate scenarists and those who foment revolt with those who are only duped perpetrators, who are least to blame and often suffer the most. I also want to stress that a rule-of-law state contains institutions for pardons, amnesties, and the abolition of charges. I think that a combination of all these measures will contribute to calming down the situation.

[DANAS] To what extent has your quite tactical attitude to the Army—particularly since this followed some disputable moves on that side—contributed to reducing the negative drive in military ranks against the new authorities in Croatia and Slovenia?

[Manolic] You have correctly observed that the Army's attitude not only to the authorities in these two republics but also to the democratic trends in Yugoslavia in general has changed. We adhere to the view that if we have decided on a constitutional solution to the Yugoslav crisis, then we must have an attitude to the Army that is compatible with this. The Army is built into the Constitution, and until this is changed, we must act toward it in a way in keeping with its position defined by the Constitution. We do not think that the Army should resolve the political problems in the country. It seems to me that even in the Army the awareness has been developing that these democratic changes in Yugoslavia must be made, and it must find its own position in these new conditions. [passage omitted]

Stipe Suvar's Political Future Previewed

AU0909131590 Zagreb VECERNJI LIST in Serbo-Croatian 3 Sep 90 p 2

[Zdenko Duka commentary: "In Search of the Lost"]

[Text] Stipe Suvar's replacement as member and vice president of the SFRY Presidency and his announcement in his last Assembly speech that, on his return to Zagreb he would be politically active in the leftist bloc, accidentally coincided with the long-awaited and formal split in this bloc caused by the founding of the Socialist Party [partija] of Croatia-Party of Yugoslav Orientation [SPH] in Petrinja. The leadership of the League of Communists of Croatia-Party of Democratic Changes, caught up in its postelection troubles, greeted the appearance of Mikelic's party with certain relief. This will allow it to more radically and clearly prepare and carry out the next reform move at the fall congress. Deep divisions have thus been overcome in a way which is most natural in a multiparty system—everyone will from now on be able to do their political work in the way that they want to and in the way that they know how and are able to. Thus, three parties have now emerged from the single-party Croatian left wing: Apart from the aforementioned two, there is also the Socialist Party [stranka] of Croatia [SSH].

Suvar's return is intriguing, so journalists have in the last few days been asking Racan and others in the Party of Democratic Changes where, and in what areas, Suvar will be politically active. Even though he is a man of the old system and old left-wing orientation, some of Suvar's strong qualities in his intellect, will, and character could even in the present, for him unfavorable, conditions make up for the lack of inclination toward post-communist political modernity. This is also helped by the fact that there are not many strong personalities on the left wing who could turn around the course of events with their suggestive ideas.

As the Sarajevo AS publication cited in a short interview with Suvar, he does not intend to approach Racan's communists who, in his words, betrayed him, even in the Assembly. The break up with the, at that time, reform current in the League of Communists of Croatia has lasted for several years with only a brief rapprochement at the time of the frequent attempts by Milosevic's "anti-bureaucrats" to replace him in the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia. There is virtually no one left in the leadership of Racan's party who could help Suvar in any possible ideological and cadre counter-offensive.

Even though in the last month or two, it has been rumored that Suvar will join the Petrinja headquarters (or even branch) of the "new socialists"—because Goran

Babic, who used to think the same as Suvar, is now the secretary of Mikelic's party—it is quite improbable that this will happen. Even though in his theoretical and programmatic ideas concerning patching up and "mending" the old Titoist federalism, even the present Suvar seems to be personally closer to the Socialist Party of Croatia than to the present quite open formulations of the League of Communists of Croatia-Party for Democratic Changes on the "need for a new historical agreement between Yugoslav peoples on the future of Yugoslavia or the peaceful separation of the Yugoslav peoples." Suvar's opinion of who was the first to begin to destroy this federalism can no longer allow him even an indirect link with Milosevic's concepts.

Another two, more probable, possibilities remain. One is the SSH whose documents have in many respects recently been given a personal stamp by Suvar's friend, Stipe Oreskovic. It is more critical toward the present Croatian authorities than the Communists are and finds a loose federalism more appealing than confederalism. The party is otherwise completely bankrupt in the financial and organizational sense, which could be to Suvar's advantage because it will facilitate rebuilding on new foundations. The second possibility is for Suvar to set up a new party with like-minded people, even though he told AS that "there is not even any sign of this happening at the moment."

All this is speculation, but time will soon tell what the answer is to the real question of how much the Croatian left wing will win or lose with the return of Suvar.

Bosnian Committee Suspends Foca Executive Council

LD0809173190 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1556 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Excerpt] Foca, 8 Sep (TANJUG)—Following last night's decision of the Bosnia-Hercegovina republican leadership, the Foca Executive Council was suspended today. A five-member committee consisting of republican officials took over its duties and responsibilities.

In the course of talks with journalists the leader of the imposed administration, Dzevad Derviskadic, stressed that the administration's primary task is to protect human lives and property and to stabilize the complex situation in the municipality.

The new, temporary municipal administration also drew attention to the danger which a possible strike by Serbs and Montenegrins would pose for intranational relations in the entire region and beyond. [passage omitted]

Secretary Bans Public Meetings

LD0809215990 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2020 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] Sarajevo, 8 Sep (TANJUG)—Muhamed Besic, the republican secretary for internal affairs, has banned public meetings in the Foca municipality area, it was announced in Sarajevo tonight.

This act becomes effective at 2400 [2200 GMT] on 8 September.

The ban will be in force as long as the circumstances that caused it remain.

Workers in Foca Strike in Support of Muslims

LD0809130890 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1236 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] Foca, 8 Sep (TANJUG)—Serbs and Montenegrins in the town of Foca in the Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina today went on general strike, in solidarity with the Serb and Montenegrin workers at the Focatrans transport firm who are striking for the replacement of the firm's Moslem management and director-general. The end of the strike has been announced for September 11.

The Serbs and Montenegrins in Focatrans, who have struck for three months, are accusing the management of fomenting inter-ethnic intolerance among the workers. About 5,000 Serbs and Montenegrins held a protest rally outside the municipal assembly building yesterday evening, with their supporters blocking the approaches to the town with lorries. Police intervened to end the blockade.

The leaderships of the socio-political organizations in Foca, fearing a spread of inter-ethnic divisions and clashes between Serbs and Montenegrins, on the one hand, and Moslems, on the other, have called on the people to return to work and create conditions for normal life.

The republican government has formed a task force to work out measures for calming the situation in this multi-ethnic town.

In a village near Foca last night, fire was set to the house of a leader of the Moslem Party of Democratic Action for this region. The perpetrators of this act have not been found.

Bosnia-Hercegovina Government Debates Nationalism

LD0809225190 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1801 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Excerpt] Sarajevo, 8 Sep (TANJUG)—At their joint session the Presidency of Bosnia-Hercegovina and the Executive Council of the Assembly and representatives of this republic's Assembly have considered the current political situation in the republic and country and found it very difficult and extremely worrying. This stems, today's communique says, from the ever more increasing and extreme outbursts of nationalism, the sharp differences between the republics regarding the constitutional system of Yugoslavia, and the social tensions which are

being frequently manipulated for political purposes so as to incite unrest and disorder.

The Constitution and law are being violated frequently and threats to citizens' personal and capital security are on the increase. Working people and citizens are increasingly worried and deeply concerned at the threats to the historic achievements and indisputable results of our shared life.

It was stressed that the existing organs of state power in Bosnia-Hercegovina have been significant factors in all the social reforms geared to the democratization of political system and the building of a new economic system, radical constitutional changes, the introduction of party and political pluralism, the affirmation of citizens' social role, their freedoms and rights, and the affirmation of all forms of ownership, and that they have been resolving many scandals and negative occurrences taking place.

Significant preconditions have been created for the economic and political stabilization and for legally carrying out the forthcoming democratic multiparty elections. Political parties assert themselves as significant factors of the process of democratization as they all contribute through their activities to the positive social changes.

Nonetheless, apart from the existing difficulties in the implementation of social reforms, the actions on the part of some political parties, that is, of some individuals and fractions within them and those, ever more frequently, of informal political groups, are in fact detrimental to the conditions for carrying out democratic elections.

At the same time this also brings in an atmosphere of anxiety and general insecurity. Some supporters of political parties are verbally in favour of Bosnia-Hercegovina as a sovereign republic, but they display no state signs of Bosnia-Hercegovina at their political meetings. Elements of religious ceremony are combined with those of political party meetings, something that contrevenes the Constitution and laws. Special squads and units, which are also symbolically reminiscent of the notorious past, are set up alongside the legal units of all-people's defense and social self-protection under the pretext of national and other protection.

Paternalist attitudes are being aired toward Bosnia-Hercegovina and are also directed from Bosnia-Hercegovina toward the country's other parts. In some municipalities and firms the national disputes have reached the point where physical, and even armed, confrontations with unforeseeable consequences may ensue.

The demands for the resignation or toppling of the Bosnia-Hercegovina existing leadership are being aired, the statement resumes. The state organs are being ever more frequently reproached for not being determined enough and not deploying repressive measures and force. Such criticism is, in most cases, voiced by those who in fact instigate disputes among the people and divide citizens along national and religious lines. The demands for the resignation and replacement of the state leadership two months before the scheduled elections, which will elect the new composition of state organs, obviously aims to further destabilize this republic.

It is obvious, the statement says, that certain political parties and their leaders from Croatia and Serbia not only instigate but directly participate in the destabilization of Bosnia-Hercegovina. In some cases even representatives of the state organs of Croatia are active on the territory of Bosnia-Hercegovina wihtout notifying its state organs. Although the state leadership of Bosnia-Hercegovina has so far reacted resolutly to such occurrences and spoken openly about them to the leaderships of Serbia and Croatia, not only have such activities failed to cease but they continue even more openly.

The state leadership of Bosnia-Hercegovina makes it clear that it will fend off by all means the threats to the territorial integrity and statehood of Bosnia-Hercegovina. This republic's state organs will resolutely forestall the unlawful activities of leaders from other republics who not only sow national hatred but also abuse their official welcome particularly by their questioning the territorial integrity and statehood of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Bosnia-Hercegovina's state leadership will determinedly advocate Yugoslavia's integrity. To this end one should stress the well-known fact that its state leaderships have made it clear that they are committed to a federal system of Yugoslavia whereby the existing republics would be completely equal and that its stands regarding the amendments to the SFRY Constitution are formulated to this end. [passage omitted]

Novi Sad Paper Defends Current Editorial Policy

LD0709134990 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0905 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Novi Sad, 7 Sep (TANJUG)—Under the headline "Forced To Defend Ourselves," MAGYAR SZO of Novi Sad replied to criticism made by the president of the Vojvodina Executive Council. In its editorial, which we are transmitting unedited, the newspaper writes:

"How can our newspaper defend itself if the president of the government which assumed the founding rights of this paper alleges that a group of journalists in MAGYAR SZO has for months been turning the Hungarian people against Serbia and the democratic processes in this republic? Should the paper start a polemic and explain that it is campaigning neither against Serbia nor against democratic processes in that republic, but that it is fully behind them? Should the paper try to prove that it is not nationalistic, that it is fighting precisely against nationalism, and that it fears nationalism most of all? Should it try to persuade others that its aim is not interethnic conflict but that it considers

peaceful living, understanding, and equality on this territory to be in its interests (to be the question of life and death)? Should the paper leave others to attack it, to criticize it without arguments and to inflict harm on the reputation of MAGYAR SZO, which the paper holds dearly, without having to account for it?

"It is conceivable that the statement is part of preparations to install order in 'state newspapers,' because they influence people, and because they are nationalistic and antidemocratic papers. The aim of such an exercise is to force papers to become as someone else thinks they ought to be, to criticize only to the extent necessary to give the appearance of freedom for the press: Could they then be called newspapers at all?

"The criticism addressed to this paper is too strong not to be commented on. We should at least state that the words of the president of the government do not correspond to reality. We have proof of this: our newspapers."

Ribicic Criticizes Ruling Slovene Coalition

AU0809192790 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] At today's picnic, which was organized by the Party of Democratic Reform of Slovenia [Stranka Demokratske Reforme Slovenije] within the framework of the Krizanke summer festival in Ljubljana, a meeting was held this afternoon by members of the reformist party and their sympathizers. President of Slovenia, Milan Kucan, leader of the party, welcomed the participants at this relatively small meeting which was attended by 350-400 people. The main speech was given by Ciril Ribicic, president of the reformists' Central Committee. Relja Atanasijevic reports from Ljubljana:

[Begin Atanasijevic report] After several months of exercising the tactic of deflecting attacks from members of the ruling Demos [Democratic Opposition of Slovenia] coalition who have been endeavoring to stifle opposition on the Slovene political scene, Ciril Ribicic today retaliated with a counter offensive. He stressed that the ruling Slovene coalition wrongly and biasedly interprets the past of the communists of the National Liberation Struggle as an alibi for covering up all its prior inexperience and inability to rule.

He particularly stressed that those who do not know how to objectively evaluate the past, those who are not able to resolve economic problems and social issues, and those who are not able to affirm Slovene statehood and (?appreciate) open borders and the country's incorporation into Europe, do not know how to construct bridges to link creative forces, prevent (?minor) deformations, and construct a common future.

Ciril Ribicic recalled the specific examples of the struggle of Slovene and Yugoslav communists against Stalinism, even though they are constantly accused of Bolshevism, and he emphasized the contribution of the Party of Democratic Reform to the affirmation of the democratic processes in the whole country and the realization of a multiparty system in Slovenia. The ruling political coalition of Demos, together with the state authorities, are now trying to materially and politically prevent the opposition operating on an equal footing, in line with the outcome of the elections.

Under conditions of parliamentary and political confrontation—which are unnatural for the Christian, social-democratic, and nationalistic green coalition—clericalism is being revived and statist methods are being applied in the economy, public services, and the media. The bridges forming economic, cultural, and other links in Yugoslavia are thus being imprudently destroyed. The abuse of the national reconciliation in Slovenia is leading in the same direction, with the intention of rehabilitating betrayal of the people, Ciril Ribicic stressed.

Ribicic concluded the main speech at the reformists' meeting at Krizanke with the announcement that his party will adopt a new program at its October congress in Mala Gorica which will be formulated not only on the basis of the experiences of successful socialist, social-democratic, and reformist communist parties, but also the perceptions of the Slovene reformists, as their contribution to modern leftist democratic European thought. [end recording]

Italian Minority Requests Constitutional Rights

LD0809163790 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1314 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Excerpt] Rijeka, 8 Sep (TANJUG)—Members of the Italian minority ask that their rights and status be regulated uniformly in new Slovene and Croat constitutions. In doing so, they have parted ways with the old practice of individual constitutions regulating these issues separately. The demand was sent to the Slovene Constitutional Commission, and will be passed on to the Croat Constitutional Commission as well. The Croat League of Communists [LC]-Party of Democratic Change will support it, as well as efforts to regulate adequately the rights and status of the Italian minority in municipalities where they live.

This agreement has been reached today in the talks between Iyica Racan, Croat LC-Party of Democratic Change president, and Zdravko Tomac, its vice president, on the one side, and, on the other, Silvano Sau chairman of the Italian Union for Istria and Rijeka, and his compatriots. Representatives of the Rijeka Democratic Alliance from Rijeka [Rijecki Demokratski Savez] attended the talks, the first between the Italian Union representatives and a Croat party. [passage omitted]

Amendments to Criminal Proceedings Law Proposed

LD0709171990 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1113 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 7 Sep (TANJUG)—Strengthening of lawfulness, improvement of the status of defendents, and reduction in the powers of internal affairs bodies are basic aims of changes of the Federal Law on Criminal Proceedings which was submitted by the Federal Executive Council to the Federal Assembly. Speaking today with radio journalists about the law, Assisant Federal Secretary for Administration and Justice Sead Hodzic added that with these changes our domestic legislation will be coordinated with Yugoslavia' international obligations.

In short, Hodzic recalled the most important innovations envisaged by the draft law—an obligatory appointment of a defense lawyer to a suspect if he is kept in detention, irrespective of the seriousness of his crime. The defense lawyer and his client will have the right to immediate consultation upon the client's detention; until now this has not been the case until the client's interrogation. In this connection the Secretariat for Internal Affairs can obtain information from the suspect concerning accomplices and traces of the criminal act, but only on the basis of authorization and in the presence of the investigating magistrate. [passage omitted]

According to the draft law, internal affairs bodies will no longer be able to undertake investigations, except in the case of criminal acts whose perpetrators are connected abroad, such as for example, drug-trafficking, counterfeiting, etc. The number of reasons for detention was reduced, and the previously vague concept of "public disturbances" as a basis for applying the measure was deleted.

Hodzic also recalled that in Yugoslavia from 1978 until 1988 there were 47 death sentences, of which 17 were carried out. He informed the journalists that during the previous year and in the first five months of this year there have been eight more death sentences, but proceedings following convicts' appeals have not been exhausted yet.

According to the draft law, a court council which is competent to pronounce the capital punishment was enlarged from five to seven members—three professional judges and four jurors; verdict can be reached only with their unanimous agreement.

Envoy to Kuwait Returns Home Due To Poor Health

LD0809132590 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1202 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 8 Sep (TANJUG)—Hasan Dervisbegovic, the SFRY ambassador to Kuwait, has returned to Yugoslavia because of deteriorating health caused by the intensified Iraqi blockade of the Yugoslav Embassy in Kuwait, the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs stated today. [passage omitted]

Egyptian Envoy Delivers Mubarak Message to Jovic

LD0709163990 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1558 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Sep (TANJUG)—Borisan Jovic, President of the SFRY Presidency, today received Ambassador Munir Zahran, the personal envoy of the president of the Republic of Egypt.

The Egyptian envoy, it was officially announced, presented President Jovic with a written message from President Mubarak on the crisis following the Iraqi aggression and its annexation of Kuwait, and acquainted President Jovic with the activities Egypt is undertaking to resolve this situation.

In the course of the talks, the two countries expressed their readiness to fully implement the UN Security Council's resolution and the decisions of the Nonaligned Movement, as well as agreement about the ways of finding a political solution to the Gulf crisis.

President Jovic underlined that Yugoslavia finds the policy of force, aggression, and annexation "unacceptable and that Yugolavia will invest every effort within the Nonaligned Movement and other international forums to find a peaceful solution whereby Kuwait will establish its sovereignty and territorial integrity, and its legitimate authorities will be enabled to return to the country.

Possible Cost of Gulf Crisis, Embargo Viewed

LD0909170290 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1510 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Sep (TANJUG)—Yugoslavia could lose up to six billion dollars in Iraq as a result of the latest crisis in the Gulf and the implementation of U.N. resolutions against Iraq.

There will be direct and indirect long-term negative consequences upon Yugoslavia's economy due to the implementation of U.N. resolutions on the economic and military blockade of Iraq, which Yugoslavia signed.

The negative effects upon the Yugoslav economy will reach 1.3 billion dollars this year alone.

The repeatedly rescheduled 955-million-dollar portion of Iraq's debt to Yugoslavia falls due in the 1991-1995 period, in addition to an additional 710 million dollars of fresh payments. The value of contracts signed by Yugoslav enterprises with Iraq currently exceeds three billion dollars.

Yugoslavia agreed to import 3.2 million tons of oil, priced at 130 U.S. dollars per ton, from Iraq this year, which was planned to cover 413 million dollars of Iraq's payments fallen due. Yugoslavia has imported only 1.36

million tons so far, and the payment of the remaining 242 million dollars through oil deliveries has remained frozen.

Over 40 per cent of Yugoslavia's total economic cooperation with Arab countries goes through Iraq. Yugoslavia markets 350 to 400 million dollars' worth of its goods in Iraq each year. Over 100 Yugoslav enterprises with 8,000 workers are presently engaged in 20 projects throughout Iraq.

The embargo on oil exports from Iraq will force Yugoslavia to buy 9.2 million tons of oil elsewhere at much higher prices than the ones agreed with Iraq. This will cost Yugoslavia an aditional 420 million dollars.

The Yugoslav economy will at the same time suffer important losses in Kuwait as well. The value of Yugoslav exports to Kuwait has reached 20 million dollars over the past few years.

Loncar Sends Message to Iran's Velayati

AU0909180490 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] Iran has received the message from Yugoslavia, the chairman of the Nonaligned Movement. The message represents the continuation of intensive bilateral contacts and the political dialogue concerning the crisis in the Persian Gulf. The message of Yugoslav Foreign Minister Budimir Loncar to his Iranian counterpart 'Ali Akbar Velayati was presented to Velayati's deputy (Mohammad Besharati) this afternoon by Trajko Trajkovski, Yugoslav ambassador to Tehran.

The message states that Iraq's invasion and annexation of Kuwait represent the most serious threat to the stability in the world and stresses that the Nonaligned countries have condemned this aggression.

It is completely clear once again that the confrontation between the two neighboring nonaligned countries can only be solved with the peaceful means, by Iraq withdrawing and respecting the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Kuwait, Loncar said in his message to Velayati.

FEC President Receives Council of Europe Group

LD0709225490 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2128 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Sep (TANJUG)—Federal Executive Council [FEC] President Ante Markovic today received a delegation of the parliamentary assembly of the Council of Europe, compilers of a report on Yugoslavia's request that it be accepted in the Council of Europe.

There was talk of implementing the reform program in our country, with special a analysis of the political changes and elections.

The European parliamentarians, it has been learned, assessed very positively the results achieved in implementing the overall program of reform in Yugoslavia and stressed that in this way conditions are being created for the acceptance of our country into the Council of Europe.

CSFR'S Dienstbier Arrives for 3-Day Visit

LD0909174790 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1724 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Sep (TANJUG)—Jiri Dienstbier, CSFR deputy premier and minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Belgrade this evening on a three-day official visit at the invitation of Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Budimir Loncar.

Talks between the two foreign ministers, due to begin tomorrow, will largely be devoted to bilateral cooperation, the major reforms underway in the two countries, the situation in Europe, and ways of increasing regional cooperation within the so-called pentagonale, to which both countries belong.

Foreign Minister Dienstbier is expected to be received tomorrow by the feederation's highest officials, SFRY Presidency President Borisav Jovic and the President of the Federal Executive Council Ante Markovic.